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HISTORIC FORT MOULTRIE IN CHARLESTON HARBOR*

By EDWARD M. RILEY¹

Charleston, South Carolina, is built on a peninsula between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. They unite and widen into a capacious harbor opening between two of the sea-islands which fringe the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. On the north is Sullivan's Island; on the south, James Island. The bar of the main entrance is not abreast the mouth of the port, but some distance south of it. Inside the bar, the channel turns to the northward, and leads near Sullivan's Island. The southwestern edge of this island was the logical location for a defense fortification and has been selected as the site of a succession of forts, all of which bore the name Fort Moultrie. Dramatic incidents are associated with the island fortress which played a part in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

Sullivan's Island was named after Captain Florence O'Sullivan, one of the first settlers and a deputy of the Lords Proprietors. Its defense values were early recognized. In 1674 Captain O'Sullivan was placed in charge of a signal cannon on the island, and in subsequent years lookouts were stationed there to signal the approach of hostile ships. This signal aided in the defense of Charleston in 1706 against a French and Spanish attack.

Following the outbreak of the American Revolution, the British plan for the year 1776 included an expedition to the southward designed to suppress the southern colonies. The expedition's plan to conquer North Carolina being thwarted by the defeat of the Loyalists at the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, the British forces, under Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Sir Peter Parker, sailed for Charleston in May, 1776.²

Prior to the approach of the British expedition, the State of South Carolina moved to forestall the expected invasion of Charleston, the principal southern seaport. On January 10, 1776, Colonel William Moultrie, under orders of the Provincial Council of Safety, began the construction of a crude fort on the southeastern shore of Sullivan's Island so as to command the narrow channel into the harbor. The fort was planned to be a square with a bastion at each angle, sufficiently large to contain when finished one thousand men. It was built of palmetto logs laid one upon the other, in two parallel rows at sixteen feet distance, bound together at intervals with timber dovetailed and bolted with logs. The spaces between the two lines of logs were filled with sand, and the merlons (the solid intervals

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¹ Historian, Region One, National Park Service, Richmond.

² D. D. Wallace, *History of South Carolina* (New York, 1934), II, 155.

between embrasures) were walled or revetted with palmetto logs notched into one another at the angles, well bolted together, and strengthened with pieces of timber. The walls were sixteen feet thick, filled in with sand, and two feet high above the platform.³

At the time of the attack only the walls facing the channel and the city (the front and southwest sides) and the two channel bastions were finished. A total of thirty-one guns ranging from nine to twenty-six pounders were mounted on the platform along these sides in the two completed bastions and in the flanking works, called cavaliers, on each side of the fort. Of these guns, only twenty-five at any possible time could bear upon an enemy stationed in front of the fort. In the unfinished parts of the fort heavy planks, seven feet high, were raised and loopholes were provided for the use of riflemen.⁴

Major General Charles Lee, commander of the southern department, considered the unfinished fort a "slaughter pen" and, except for the insistence of President Rutledge of South Carolina, would have withdrawn the men from the fort. Unable to get the island evacuated, he urged Moultrie to make careful plans for retreat and to build a traverse along the rear of the fort and screens to protect the gunners from the transverse fire which the British would throw in by rounding the southwestern end of the island. The somewhat dilatory Moultrie apparently did little to comply with Lee's orders.⁵

Preparatory to a combined land and naval attack, Sir Henry Clinton landed between 2,000 and 3,000 men on Long Island (now called Isle of Palms), immediately to the northeast of Sullivan's Island, and prepared to pass the inlet between the two islands. He threw up two works, one for mortars and the other for cannon. Against these Captain De Brahm, the Patriot engineer, had erected breastworks of palmetto logs on the adjacent end of Sullivan's Island with an 18- and a 6-pounder and 780 men under Colonel William Thomson. Within the fort were 413 of the Second South Carolina Regiment of Artillery.

After lying at anchor for twenty-eight days the British naval force of Sir Peter Parker, consisting of two fifty-gun ships, five frigates, and four other vessels, carrying in all 270 guns, moved to the attack on the morning of June 28. *The Thunder*, bombship, covered by the *Friendship*, 22 guns, opened fire on the fort. Several of the shells fell into the fort, but were im-

³ *Fort Moultrie Centennial*. . . (Charleston, 1876), Part I, 4; Edward McCrady, *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (New York, 1901), 141. For William Moultrie, see sketch by R. L. Meriwether in *Dictionary of American Biography*.

⁴ McCrady, *op. cit.*, 141, 142. His account is largely followed in this article.

⁵ Wallace, *op. cit.*, II, 156. Lee became so dissatisfied with Moultrie that he determined to replace him, but the British attacked before Lee could act.

mediately buried in the loose sand, so that very few burst upon the garrison.⁶ The *Acteon*, 28 guns; the *Bristol*, 50; the *Experiment*, 50; and the *Solebay*, 28, were soon within range, nine vessels finally participating in the action. Broadside after broadside were poured into the fort, which replied slowly with well-directed shots in order to conserve its meagre 5,400 pounds of powder. The solid shot and grape that failed to find the embrasures, sank into the spongy palmetto logs without producing the splinters ordinarily so fatal to the defenders of wooden works.

As soon as the engagement of the fleet had begun, Sir Henry Clinton prepared to cross the inlet and attack Colonel Thomson. Two small vessels were to cover the crossing, but were driven off by the well-directed fire of the two Patriot guns. Ordinarily it was possible to ford the inlet at low tide, but fortunately for the Americans, the long series of easterly winds had increased the height of the tide and no small boats were available. As a result, Clinton's men remained on the shore of Long Island without making any further effort to cross.

The bombardment of the fort continued with the slow and accurate answering fire of the American guns causing heavy losses on the ships. A movement was then attempted by the British, which, but for an accident, would have caught the fort in an enfilade fire. The *Sphynx*, *Acteon*, and *Syrea* were ordered to pass the fort and take a position at the western end of Sullivan's Island. To make the movement the frigates stood over toward the shallow middle ground so as to pass the line of ships bombarding the fort, and in doing this the three vessels stuck fast on the shoal on which Fort Sumter was later built. The *Syrea* and *Sphynx* got off, but were forced to withdraw from action to make repairs. The *Acteon*, however, was left immovable on the shoal. The *Thunder* also had to withdraw from combat as the overcharging of her mortars had damaged the mounts so as to incapacitate the vessel. The combat was continued, therefore, with only four vessels engaged.

The fire of the fort was practically stopped in the afternoon when the scanty supply of powder ran low, but with the receipt of 500 pounds from President Rutledge the fire was resumed. Although the walls of the log fort held staunchly, the guns of the British ships did not allow it to escape with impunity. The flagstaff of the fort was shot away during the engagement and fell with the South Carolina flag outside the fort. Sergeant Jasper thereupon leaped down from one of the embrasures, and tearing the flag from the staff returned with it through a heavy fire. Fixing the flag upon a sponge staff, he planted it once more on the fort.⁷

Firing continued until about 9:30 p.m., and a little later the ships

⁶ William Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (New York, 1802), I, 171.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I, 179, 181.

dropped down with the tide to their former anchorage. The British vessels had suffered heavily. While Moultrie's losses were only twelve killed and twenty-five wounded (of whom five soon died), the British lost 115 killed and 64 or 65 wounded. Almost the total loss was on the two 50-gun ships, against which the American fire was principally directed. The *Acteon* could not be floated and was burned. The other vessels which participated in the bombardment were severely damaged and were forced to proceed to New York.⁸

Colonel Moultrie and his garrison received the thanks of the people of Charleston. The ladies of the town presented them with a pair of colors; the Continental Congress sent a letter of appreciation for their gallant stand, and the little fort on Sullivan's Island was immediately named in honor of Moultrie.

The American victory at Fort Moultrie, combined with that at Moores Creek Bridge in North Carolina, turned aside the one combination of circumstances that might have made British conquest possible.⁹

The victory greatly strengthened the American cause, crushed the British hopes of conquest of the South, and spared South Carolina from British invasion for another three years.

If Sir Peter Parker had not concentrated all of his efforts against the American fort, but had directed himself to his primary goal of seizing Charleston, he might have been successful in that mission. As one writer said: He "should have clapped on all sail and passed the fort. . . ." He "might have suffered in sails and rigging with possibly a few shots in . . . [his] hull but the damage would have been comparatively slight and danger soon over."¹⁰

This is just what Admiral Arbuthnot did in April, 1780. Taking advantage of a good southerly wind, he sailed his ships past Fort Moultrie, exchanging a few shots, and entered the harbor. Colonel C. C. Pinckney, who commanded at Fort Moultrie, did not let the ships pass without some punishment. With a garrison of three hundred men, he maintained a severe fire and inflicted a loss of fourteen killed and fifteen wounded on the British. A British supply ship, which ran aground, was so severely damaged that the crew left her and set her afire. American sunken ships blocked access to the Cooper River, so that the Royal fleet could not enfilade the town's defenses, but Fort Moultrie was neutralized as a defensive work. By May 7 the fort and the half-moon battery of eighteen guns built near the western end of the island, were surrounded, a direct attack was imminent, and the garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Scott surrendered to a detachment of

⁸ Wallace, *op. cit.*, II, 158.

⁹ Edward Channing, *History of the United States* (New York, c. 1905), III, 228.

¹⁰ W. G. Simms, *History of South Carolina* (New York, 1866), 203, 204.

seamen and marines. Five days later the city itself surrendered to the British.¹¹

With the termination of hostilities in 1783, the little palmetto fort soon fell into ruins and probably was completely destroyed by the action of the tides. The State of South Carolina, aware of the value of the island for defense, appropriated it for public purposes in 1787, and in 1791 a resolution was adopted allowing the citizens of Charleston to use the island as a summer resort. Citizens began to construct homes there and in 1817 the first community, Moultrieville, was incorporated.

In 1794 the Federal Government undertook to strengthen its coastal defenses and Paul H. Perrault was appointed by Secretary of War Knox as temporary engineer in charge of the fortification of Charleston harbor. The site of the original palmetto fort was recognized by Perrault as an excellent location, and work upon a new fort was started.¹²

The second Fort Moultrie, built of brick, was pentagonal in shape with obverse salients to the channel and was armed with ten 24- and six 12-pounder cannon.¹³ This fort stood for less than a decade, when it too fell victim to the forces of weather and the sea. A severe storm in 1804 destroyed the glacis and ruined the counterscarp. In 1806, in his annual report, the Secretary of War said, "The fortifications are now almost in ruins, principally occasioned by an unusual storm which happened in 1804."¹⁴

It was not until 1805 that the United States received a deed to the area on which the fort was situated. In that year the Legislature of South Carolina ceded an area of about five acres to the United States together with a canal leading from the Cove to the fort. The area was surveyed and re-granted to the United States by the act of the South Carolina Legislature in 1846. In both acts the State reserved the right to serve criminal and civil processes within the reservation. Down through the years additional lands were added to the military reservation. By act of the South Carolina Legislature, approved December 24, 1894, approximately 80 acres were added to the military reservation for the construction of additional fortifications. Batteries Jasper, Logan, Gadsen, Thomson, and a mortar battery (called Fort Capron) were built on this land in the 1890's. Additional lands were added during the twentieth century so that the reservation included approximately 316.11 acres in 1941.¹⁵

¹¹ McCrady, *S. C. in Revolution*, 459-461, 491-492. See "Plan of the Siege of Charleston," in William Faden, *Atlas of the Battles of the American Revolution*.

¹² *American State Papers, Documents Legislative and Executive . . . 1789-1809* (Washington, 1834-56), XV, 101-103.

¹³ *City of Charleston Year Book 1883*, 478.

¹⁴ *American State Papers*, XVI, 195.

¹⁵ *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries and Military Parks* (Washington, 1916), 365-366.

In April, 1807, Lieutenant Colonel John Williams of the Army Engineers reported "that the land reserved for the fort, originally less than four acres, is in part already washed into the sea, the counterscarp and glacis obliterated, the revetment of the parapet, which was of brick, is in most part gone and some of the guns have pitched forward, and, leaving their broken carriages behind them, lie in debris; even the furnace for heating shot is now only visible as part of it projects from the sand of the beach, when not covered by the surf; there is nothing in this whole work that can be considered in any other view, than a heap of rubbish of no other value than the bricks that might come in use again."¹⁶

Having acquired jurisdiction and title to the site and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, a third Fort Moultrie was built in the years 1809-1811. In June, 1809, Major Alexander Macomb, Army Engineer Corps, presented a plan for the fort which seems to have been approved, for in 1809 when work on the fort was completed, it was described "as little inferior in magnitude and importance to any work in the United States."¹⁷ On December 10, 1811, Secretary of War Eustis informed the Congressional Committee as follows: "Fort Moultrie, situated at the entrance of the harbor is of an irregular form, built of brick, filled in with sand, presenting a battery of three sides on the sea front, with ramparts, parapets, etc., mounting forty guns; the magazine is brick, dry and calculated to hold five hundred and ninety men and officers."¹⁸

It is this structure, modified and altered by time and man, that still stands today.

That the government consistently failed to maintain Fort Moultrie at peak strength and efficiency is obvious from perusal of the reports of the War Department. In 1826 the Secretary of War reported that the fort was "... a work of some strength but by no means adequate to its object, its battery being weak and the scarp [the side of the ditch next to the parapet] so low as to oppose no serious obstacle to escalade." Exactly the same words were used to describe the installation in 1836.¹⁹

The sea beating against the southwestern corner of Sullivan's Island, where the fort was located, was responsible for extensive damage to the fort. By the end of the 1830's a substantial portion of that corner of the island had disintegrated before the pounding waves,²⁰ and for a while it seemed inevitable that the entire island would eventually be washed away.

¹⁶ Quoted in *Charleston Year Book* 1883, 479.

¹⁷ *American State Papers*, XVI, 237.

¹⁸ Quoted in *Charleston Year Book* 1883, 479.

¹⁹ *House Report No. 86, 37th Cong., 2nd Session, 1861-62, entitled Fortification and Sea Coast Defense* (Washington, 1862) 43, 101.

²⁰ "Report of Secretary of War," *House Document*, I, 25 Cong., 2 Sess., 190.

Because of this threat to the island and because the channels to the harbor of Charleston were being altered by the wearing away of the island, the government undertook to build a sea wall and jetties to forestall the depredations of the water. This program of breakwater construction on and about Sullivan's Island continued all through the nineteenth century and on into the next.²¹

By 1837, Fort Moultrie was evidently in ruins and once more plans were formulated to make it serviceable again. In 1839 work to implement these plans was started and by the end of that year had progressed so far that the fort was ready to house a garrison again. Two of the walls which had been thrown down by the elements were rebuilt. Brick ramps replaced those of wood and the barracks were renovated. The Chief of Engineers could report in 1841 that repairs had been completed and no further appropriations were requested.²²

W. T. Sherman, who was stationed at Fort Moultrie in 1846, described it as "an irregular fort, without ditch or counterscarp, with a brick scarp wall about twelve feet high, which could be scaled anywhere, and this was surmounted by an earth parapet capable of mounting about forty 24- and 32-pounder smooth-bore iron guns. Inside the fort were three two-story brick barracks, sufficient to quarter the officers and men of two companies of artillery."²³

Between the years 1811 and the Civil War, Fort Moultrie and the other defenses of Charleston harbor led a peaceful and somewhat somnolent existence. After the Seminole Indian Chief Osceola was treacherously seized in October, 1837, near St. Augustine, Florida, when he visited the American commander, General Jesup, under a flag of truce to discuss peace terms, he was taken to Fort Marion at St. Augustine and later removed to Fort Moultrie. Refusing his freedom on terms which would have required him to lead his people across the Mississippi River, Osceola²⁴ was imprisoned at Fort Moultrie and soon died. He was buried near the principal sally port of Fort Moultrie and today the grave is bordered by an iron fence and is marked by a tombstone.

Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Fort Moultrie was again in a sad state of repair. Captain James Chester described the station in 1860 as follows:

"Fort Moultrie . . . was considered a rather pleasant station, Sul-

²¹ See *American State Papers* XXII, 966-7 for memorial by Charleston resident concerning threat to Charleston harbor. See also *Reports of Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers*, 1833 and after.

²² *House Document*, I, 26 Cong., 1 Sess., 179; *ibid.*, I, 27 Cong., 3 Sess., 247.

²³ *Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman* (New York, 1891), I, 35.

²⁴ See, K. E. Crane, "Osceola," *Dictionary of American Biography*.

livan's Island being a favorite summer resort. Many of the wealthy citizens of Charleston had their summer residences there, and indeed some of them lived there all the year round. There was a large summer hotel on the beach half-way up the island, and a horse railway connected the steamboat wharf and the hotel. The military reservation stretched across the island from the front to the back beach like a waistbelt of moderate width, and the fort looked like a big buckle at the front end. It was a brick structure, or rather an earthen structure revetted with brick. It was bastioned on the land side, and had a scarp wall perhaps fifteen feet high; but the sand had drifted against it at some points so as almost to bury its masonry.²⁵

The fort was a low water battery with one tier of fifty-five guns, *en barbette*, including ten eight-inch Columbiads, eleven howitzers, thirty 24- and 32-pound guns, and four brass field pieces. The walls enclosed an area of one and one-half acres. On its cramped parade were piles of balls and shells, and an old furnace for heating shot. In the rear of the parade, or gorge, were the sally-port, the guard house and the offices. On the left were the quarters for officers, and opposite were the barracks for the men, both of which were two stories high.²⁶

In 1860, the sum of \$8,500 was appropriated for repairs to the fort, and Captain J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers, was placed in charge of the work. In addition to hiring local workmen, Foster brought a large number of workmen from Baltimore. By the end of December, the sand had been removed from the walls of the fort, a wet ditch was constructed, the eastern front raised by solid merlons, and the guns were provided with good siege-battery embrasures with traverses to prevent an enfilading fire. The angles in the wall were torn down and caponiers were constructed. Fraises were constructed to protect the ditch from attack.²⁷

Despite these repairs to the fort, Major Robert Anderson, the commanding officer, determined to evacuate the fort and transfer his small garrison to Fort Sumter. This move occurred with great secrecy during the night of December 26, 1860. Injected into an already tense situation, the removal to Sumter was accepted as an overt act of war by the South, the effect of which transformed a peaceful attitude towards withdrawal from

²⁵ "Inside Sumter in '61," in R. U. Johnson and C. C. Buck, editors, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (New York, c. 1887), I, 50.

²⁶ S. W. Crawford, *The Genesis of the Civil War, The Story of Sumter 1860-1861* (New York, 1887), 4-5. Return of ordnance, December 21, 1860, in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, 1882), Series I, Vol. I, 130.

²⁷ J. G. Foster to R. E. DeRussey, December 22, 1860, quoted in *ibid.*, 97-99. See also Abner Doubleday, *Reminiscences of Forts Moultrie and Sumter in 1860-1861* (New York, 1876), 31, 48-49.

the Union, into an active alertness, bordering upon hostilities, that climaxed in the seizure by state troops of the remaining fortifications in the harbor. Fort Moultrie was occupied by South Carolina troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. G. DeSaussure, who began immediately to strengthen its defenses.²⁸

The guns which forced the steamer, "Star of the West," to turn back from its mission to provision Fort Sumter on January 9, 1861, were fired from Fort Moultrie. This fort also took a prominent part in the famed bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12-13, 1861, which caused the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate forces.²⁹ These two actions mark the beginning of the actual warfare of the Civil War.

Following the outbreak of warfare, the Confederates began to strengthen the military installation on Sullivan's Island. In 1862 Battery Bee, about a half mile to the west of Fort Moultrie; Battery (or Fort) Beauregard, the same distance to the east; and Battery (or Fort) Marshall, at the eastern end of the island were constructed. These works were of great strength, made of sharp sand, well sodded, and furnished with excellent magazines and bombproof quarters. In 1863, these fortifications, including Fort Moultrie, contained forty-eight guns. Apparently other works were added to strengthen the position; viz., Battery Rutledge, close to Fort Moultrie on the east, Battery Marion, between Moultrie and Bee, and four sand batteries between Beauregard and Marshall. In 1865, the installations on the island contained eighty-one guns of various sizes.³⁰

When a Union fleet of iron-clad vessels initiated the siege of Charleston harbor in April, 1863, a siege which was to last for the remainder of the war, Fort Moultrie, garrisoned by the First South Carolina infantry commanded by Colonel William Butler, participated in the repulse of that fleet. Admiral DuPont steamed into the harbor on April 7, 1863, and attacked Sumter and Moultrie at close range for two and a half hours. Of the nine ships engaged, five were disabled by the fire of the forts. One vessel, the monitor *Keokuk*, was so badly damaged that she sank next morning.³¹

After General Gilmore's descent upon Morris Island, July 10, 1863, Fort Moultrie took part at long range in the defense of that island until its evacuation, September 6, 1863. On September 8, 1863, Fort Moultrie, supported by most of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, was heavily en-

²⁸ Mounts for heavy guns in the southwest angle, which bore directly on Sumter, were burned by the evacuees. Crawford, *Genesis*, 107. See also John Johnson, *The Defense of Charleston Harbor, 1863-1865* (Charleston, 1890), p. 20.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 38; *Charleston Year Book 1883*, 480.

³⁰ Johnson, *Defense of Charleston Harbor*, 20-21, 38, plate XI; P. G. T. Beauregard, "The Defense of Charleston," in Johnson and Buck, editors, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, IV, 2-3.

³¹ Johnson, *Defense of Charleston Harbor*, 40 ff.; *Charleston Year Book 1883*, p. 480.

gaged with the iron-clad fleet. The *New Ironsides*, together with *Patapsco*, *Lehigh*, *Nahant*, *Montauk*, and *Passaic*, came to the rescue of the grounded *Weehawken* and anchored from 900 to 1400 yards distance from Fort Moultrie. For nearly three hours, these vessels delivered the heaviest cannonade heard from the naval forces off Charleston harbor.³² Shots continued to be exchanged with the naval vessels at intervals until the evacuation of Charleston harbor by the Confederate forces on February 17-18, 1865.

When the fort was returned to federal authority after the conflict, plans were drawn to install modern armament to meet the changes in ordnance and techniques which had been developed under the stimulus of the recent war. Under the direction of Colonel Q. A. Gillmore the program of modernizing the defense was started in 1872. In the ensuing four years, over \$100,000 was appropriated for the repair and renovation of the installation. The walls were strengthened and extended. Concrete gun platforms replaced mouldering wooden ones and additional gun emplacements were constructed. Bombproof galleries and additional magazines were built.³³ By 1877 much of this plan of modernization had been carried out but not completed. Additional funds to complete the project, however, were not forthcoming and thereafter nothing but general repair and preservation work was undertaken.

The revolutionary changes in fire power and ordnance which had taken place during the Civil War and the constant problem of maintaining adequate defenses along the extensive coasts of the United States, prompted the government to consider the modernization of its coastal fortifications.

Acting somewhat belatedly, Congress, in 1885, authorized the President to appoint a board to investigate the entire subject of coastal defense. As a result, President Cleveland appointed a nine-man board, headed by Secretary of War Endicott, to report on the present condition and future needs of the nation's coastal defenses. The report of the board pointed up the obsolescence of existing means of protecting the shores of the United States and recommended 27 sites whose strengthening by modern batteries was imperative to safeguard the country from potential attacks against its coasts. Charleston Harbor was thirteenth on this list of twenty-seven.³⁴ A board of engineers then drew up a plan for the defense of Charleston Harbor which included the construction of three modern gun batteries on Sullivan's Island. It is to be noted that in 1905, when work on this program

³² Johnson, *Defense of Charleston Harbor*, 158. A monument to the crew of the *Patapsco* stands beside Osceola's grave near the sally port of Fort Moultrie. This vessel was sunk by a torpedo off Fort Sumter on January 15, 1865, with the loss of sixty-two lives.

³³ See *Reports of Chief of Engineers*, 1872-1876.

³⁴ *Report of Chief of Engineers*, 1886, pt. 1, pp. 50, 499, et passim.

had been all but carried to completion, another board appointed by President Taft endorsed and expanded the Endicott Report.

Some years elapsed before Congress appropriated the necessary funds to translate the recommendations of the Endicott Board into action, and even then its support seemed unenthusiastic. From 1890 when the first appropriation was made for the construction of new gun batteries, until 1895, \$3,500,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Then the tempo picked up. This figure was almost doubled in the following two years and for the period 1896-1898 over \$15,500,000 was expended on the construction of new sea coast batteries. In the three decades after 1890 almost \$40,000,000 was appropriated for modern gun and mortar battery installation and over \$6,000,000 for the purchase of sites for these installations.³⁵

The plans for the three gun and mortar batteries to be built on Sullivan's Island were approved by June, 1893. These batteries were to consist of one battery of twelve-inch guns, another of ten-inch guns on disappearing carriages, and sixteen twelve-inch mortars. Title and jurisdiction to the sites on which these batteries were to be built were ceded by South Carolina to the United States in 1894.³⁶

The initial work on the mortar battery, later named Batteries Capron and Pierce Butler, began in March 1896, and by June 1897, the work was all but completed. All sixteen mortars had been mounted and were ready for service by the spring of 1898. Over \$175,000 was spent in the construction of this battery.³⁷

Battery Jasper, the ten-inch gun battery, was begun in March 1897, and with the exception of some minor details was completed in April of the following year. The total cost of this four-gun battery was about \$235,000.³⁸

In the summer of 1898 the two-gun, twelve-inch battery began to take shape. Something less than \$100,000 was required to bring this work to completion by June 1899.³⁹

The war with Spain in 1898 naturally hastened and expanded the building of coastal defenses. Additional batteries on Sullivan's Island were projected. In June 1898, four months after they were ordered, two 4.7 inch guns were mounted. The site of this battery or its name is not determined; but since the reports point out that a great deal of masonry blasting was required to prepare the emplacements, it is possible that these guns were added

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 1920, pt. 1, pp. 27-29.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 1893, vol. I, pp. 4, 9; pt. 1, p. 13.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 1897, pt. 1, pp. 676-678; *Ibid.*, 1898, pt. 1, pp. 697-698. The battery was named in 1899.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 1897, pt. 1, pp. 693-6; *Ibid.*, 1898, pt. 1, pp. 698-9. This battery was named in April, 1898.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 700-701; *Ibid.*, 1899, pt. 1, pp. 862-3.

to the armament of the fort proper. During the next year, emplacements for three fifteen-pounders were built, the site and name of which is undetermined; and work on a two-gun battery of six-inch pieces was pushed. These latter works were completed by 1901 although the fifteen-pounders had not yet been mounted. The six-inch battery was located some 450 feet to east of Battery Jasper,⁴⁰ and it is probably the fortification now called "Battery 230."

Although the post on Sullivan's Island had borne the name of Moultrie since 1776, the War Department, by General Order No. 16 dated February 12, 1902, named the fortification on Sullivan's Island Fort Getty, in honor of Colonel George W. Getty. This order, however, was revoked on March 30, 1903, by General Order No. 78 and Fort Moultrie's historic name was restored.

There was generally stationed at the fort a regular coast artillery detachment. During both World Wars, the fort bristled with modern defensive weapons. Today the old fort occupies only a small area of the post, which resembles any modern army station, with its barracks, warehouses and other installations.⁴¹

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 1898-1900.

⁴¹ On December 28, 1949, the post was transferred to the Sullivan's Island Township Commission, for \$505,250. Of the 360 acres, 90 acres will go to the state as an historical area (*Charleston News and Courier*, December 22, 23, 1949). Editor.

SOME GERMAN PROTESTANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1794

Contributed by PAUL QUATTLEBAUM

In the October 1946 issue of this *Magazine*, appears the publication of the petition for incorporation of fifteen German Protestant Churches, Lutheran and Reformed, organized as the *Corpus Evangelicum*, or *Unio Ecclesiastica*.¹ This petition has an appended list of some three hundred names, probably all heads of families. In the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, there are the petitions for incorporation of two additional German Protestant Churches, St. John's and St. Peter's. These petitions add seventy-three names to the list of German Protestants known to have resided in South Carolina in the early period following the Revolution.

Both of these churches, live organizations to this day, are located in the Dutch Fork section of Lexington County, and are not to be confused with churches of similar name in the original incorporation of the Ecclesiastical Union.² St. John's was the older of the two churches, and the parent church of St. Peter's. Part of the congregation of St. John's lived at an inconvenient distance from the church, so in 1793, it was determined to erect a new church for their accommodation.³ Accordingly, the following year, a survey was made of a tract of 112 acres of land on the waters of Camping Creek, and a grant in the name of certain trustees was obtained for this land on which to erect a new church to be known as St. Peter's.⁴ Both St. John's and St. Peter's continued to be served by the same pastor, the

¹ This *Magazine*, XLVII (October 1946). For the *Corpus Evangelicum*, see G. D. Bernheim, *History of the German Settlements and of the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 1872), pp. 288-311; R. H. Speer, *Equity Cases: Court of Appeals of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1844), pp. 87-134.

² The Lutheran church of St. John's, incorporated in 1794, is located in the northeast corner of Lexington County, near the present Lexington-Newberry County line—then the dividing line between Orangeburg and Ninety Six Districts. The church membership was drawn from both districts. The church is indicated as "Dutch Church" on the map of Lexington District, Mills' *Atlas*. St. Peter's, known as St. Peter's Piney Woods Lutheran Church, is located in Lexington County, some five miles north of the Saluda river and one-half mile east of the junction of Camping and Stephens Creeks.

³ For history of the church, see Rev. Verley L. Fulmer, *History of St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Piney Woods)* (Newberry, 1944); Speer, *Equity Cases*, "Harmon et al. vs. Dreher et al."

⁴ Office Secretary of State, "Land Grants," Vol. 36, p. 210. Trustees named: Peter Jumpert, Ulrich Mayer, Senr., John B. Capelman, John Wern, Mathias Quattlebaum, John Shealy, Lawrence Young, Thomas Frick, and Nicholas Hamiter.

Reverend Joseph Wallern, and both churches petitioned the Legislature the same year, 1794, for incorporation.⁵ The names appearing on these petitions, not all signatures, are difficult to decipher. Some are written in German script. In deciphering and translating these names, the writer has had the valuable assistance of Mrs. Susan S. Padgett and the Reverend Verley L. Fulmer. The petitions, with the translation of the names, follow:

PETITION OF ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

To the Hon'ble: Jacob Read Esq. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—

The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants Minister Elders and Members of a Christian Congregation Residing in that part of Orangeburgh and Ninety Six Districts Called the fork of Broad and Saluda Rivers most Humbly Sheweth—&—

That your petitioners Most Humbly pray your House to Incorporate them under the Name and Denomination of the German Lutheran Congregation of St. Johns, in the fork of Broad and Saluda Rivers, and Your Petitioners in duty Bound will ever pray—

Fred. Jos. Wallern,	Carl Bunderich	Eberhart Schwigta-
Min.	Wendel Scheele	berg
John Adam Somer	Peter Setzler	Moritz Hartman
Andrew Son	Friederich Mock	Benedict Mayer
Georg Swiegar	Johan Mennich	Johanes Hill
Peter Stockman	Johan Tschebman	Martin Sauter
John J. Swigtenbergh	Georg Sauter	Joseph Petzener
Michael Rydlhoover	Christian Leitner	Adam Schiele
George Harring	Ulrich Bidenbach	Benjman Kuhn
William Summer	John Wecker	Ferdenand Menich
Bartholomew Meen-	Geog Agner	Ulrich Mayer Senr.
ick	John Follmer, Sen	Mathias Heintz
Ulrich Maier	John Kountz	Nicklaus Hemeter
John Manning	George Setzler	Jacob Leize
Jacob Leize Junr	Jon. Houseal	Simmon Wecker
Frantz Somer	Wm. Sweightenberg	Dr. Hennry Schmitk,
Adam Epten Sr.	Georg Haldewanger	M.
Adam Epten Jr.	Georg Simen Young	William Vollmer
		Adam Rish

⁵ David J. McCord, ed., *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1840), VIII, 186.

PETITION OF ST. PETER'S (PINEY WOODS) LUTHERAN CHURCH

To the Honorable Jacob Read, Esq, Speaker and members of the House of Representatives:

The Petition of sundry inhabitants residing in the districts of Orangeburg and Ninety Six, Minister, Elders and members of a Christian congregation: Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners prays your Hon'ble House to Incorporate them under the name and denomination of a christian Lutheran congregation of St. Peter, in the fork of Broad and Saluda Rivers—and your petitioners also prays, that a certain tract of land, the plat whereof is now in the Surveyor Generals office may be granted for the place and building of a church and as a Gleb for the Minister for the time being and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

Fred'k Josephus Wallern
 Ulrich Meyer
 Jacob Schumpert
 Mathew Quadlebum
 Thomas Frick
 Peter Schumberd
 Henrich Sommer
 Johannes Schely
 Andre G. Meyer
 Ulric Emich
 Johannes Meyer

George Huth
 Henrich Epning
 Eberhart Follmer
 Johann Baltzegar Casselman
 Henrich Yungermaan
 Nicholas Hameter
 Lournitz Jung
 George Miller
 Thomas Frick, Juneer
 Jacob Folmer
 Mathas Yantz

MINUTES OF THE VESTRY, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH,
1822-1840

Contributed by WILLIAM EDWARD FRIPP

(Continued from January)

At a Meeting of the Vestry at Edmundsbury Chapel on the 6th January 1825 Present Rev. Mr. De La Vaux, C. Webb, T. Boone, J. A. Culliatt, A. Fraser, J. S. Miles and J. Warley.

Resolved that A. Fraser and J. S. Miles be a Committee to hire the negroes of the Vestry to the best advantage for the ensuing year and until hired that they be sent to the Rev. Mr. De La Vaux's.

Resolved that the Secretary write the Solicitor directing him to furnish M. Ford Esq. an attested Copy of our Judgement against R. H. Fishburne and take every necessary step for the immediate collecting of the same. And that he be directed to collect immediately one Sixth of the original Debts and all the interest due thereon on which Judgements have been obtained.

Resolved. That Mr. De La Vaux be exonerated from paying Twenty Dollars on account of the death of the boy Isaac last summer.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Jacob Warley Secretary.

We hereby Certify that an Election for Vestrymen and Wardens of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held on the 4th April 1825 (the same being Easter Monday) at Ponpon Chapel that the following persons viz F. T. De La Vaux, C. Webb, T. Boone, J. S. Miles, J. M. Croskeys, T. B. Warley and J. Warley attended and gave their votes and that Messrs. W. M. Smith, J. A. Culliatt, J. M. Croskeys, T. Boone, A. Fraser, J. S. Miles, and H. C. Glover were elected Vestrymen and Messrs. C. Webb and F. Fraser Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Ponpon Chapel }
4th April 1825 }

Charles Webb }
Jacob Warley } Church Wardens

At a Meeting at Edmundsbury Chapel on the 20th May 1825. Present Rev. F. De La Vaux, Charles Webb Esq., and Messrs. W. M. Smith, Alex. Fraser, J. S. Miles and T. Boone went into the election of Officers when Charles Webb Esq. was elected Chairman. W. M. Smith Treasurer and T. Boone Secretary.

Whereupon proceeded to business when Messrs. Raysor, and Edwards were elected Solicitors.

Resolved that L. S. Fishburne be requested to pay his note and if he refuses that the note be delivered to the Solicitors for suit.

Resolved that T. Boone is authorized to receive the Books and papers from the late Secretary J. Warley Esq. and to give him a discharge for the same.

Resolved that the Benches of the Churches be let to the highest bidder and that the Day for the bidding for Walterboro: be on the 10th day of June next for the season only and the bidding for the Church at Ashepoo be let in the fall and the Church at Pon Pon on the first week after it is opened.

That the Committee for Walterboro be Dr. H. C. Glover and Mr. James Miles.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Thomas Boone, Secretary.

At a Meeting held at the Walterboro Chapel June the 25th 1825. Present the Rev. F. De Lavaux, Charles Webb, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, J. Miles and T. Boone.

The Committee for letting the Walterboro benches report that they have acted in compliance with the resolve of the 20th May and that they have rented all of the Benches in the Walterboro Chapel exception reserved for the Rectors Family—say twenty one Benches, and that they have received the sum of two hundred and thirteen Dollars, and that we have paid the same to your Secretary Mr. Thomas Boone, the subjoined plan will more fully explain the amount that each bench rented for. Respectfully submitted.

H. C. Glover
James S. Miles

The above report accepted.

Whereas it has been represented to the Vestry that there are a number of Families that cannot be accommodated with Seats in this Chapel, and being desirous of meeting their wishes—therefore resolved that in order to show their desire to accommodate all that wish to attend the Service of their Church that a Committee be appointed to wait on Gen. Oswald and ascertain, whether he will permit us to have the *exclusive* use of their house of Worship for the Season. The present holders of Seats in this Chapel to have the priority of choice; And the balance of the Seats to be left to the unconditional use of the Families who *are* not now accommodated with Seats. and That the Chairman be requested to nominate the Committee of three members, when Dr. H. C. Glover Mr. Boone and James Miles were nominated.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Thomas Boone, Secretary.

At a Meeting held at the Walterboro Chapel June 30th 1825. Present the Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, J. S. Miles and T. Boone.

The committee appointed to wait on Gen. Oswald for the purpose of ascertaining, if the Vestry could obtain the Use of the Presbyterian Church, on the terms and conditions specified in the resolve—Beg leave to report, that they have had a communication with Gen. Oswald and herewith hand you his answer in writing. June 30th 1825.

H. C. Glover
Thomas Boone
J. S. Miles

The Trustees and Presbyterian Congregation In Anser to the Application of the Vestry for the use of the Walterboro Bethel Church.

RESOLVED that the Vestry shall have the exclusive use of the Walterboro Presbyterian Church, *every sabbath*, and *every Lecture evening* during the Season for the purpose of Divine Service. Also that the present holders of Seats in the Episcopal Chapel, shall have the priority of choice in the Presbyterian Church. The remaining Seats to be rented by the Trustees. June 30, 1825.

To Dr. H. C. Glover Thomas Boone and J. S. Miles Esq.
Committee of the Vestry

Wm. Oswald Chairman of the Trustees.

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon each bench holder to state that from the number of Families that are excluded from the service of this Church, the Vestry have accepted the use of the Bethel house of Worship if approved of by them, to take their choice according to the Price paid for the Seats and when the price is equal to take choice by lot.

That the committee be authorized to appoint the time, and arrange the seats accordingly, if the arrangement is accepted by the bench holders. When the Chair appointed Thomas Boone and J. S. Miles the committee.

The Vestry adjourned Sine Die.

Thomas Boone, Secretary.

At a Meeting held at the Walterboro Chapel July 18th 1825. Present Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, A. Fraser, H. C. Glover, J. S. Miles and T. Boone.

Resolved, that the secretary be authorized to purchase a new Rope for the Bell; and to hire a Sexton for the Summer and that the sum of three Dollars be paid the Sexton for his services and that the secretary pay for the same out of the funds in his hands.

Resolved, that as Mr. Fishburne did not accept a seat in the other

Church, and having paid the sum of sixteen Dollars for a Seat in the Walterboro Chapel. It is therefore Resolved that the Chairman of Our Vestry, be requested to write Mr. Fishburne and enclose him the amount of his seat in the Chapel.

Resolved, that the Secretary keep twenty five dollars in his hands and send the remainder to the treasurer by the first safe opportunity.

The Vestry adjourned to meet at this Chapel at ten O'clock on Saturday, July 23, 1825.

Thomas Boone Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Episcopal Congregation held at the Walterboro: Chapel July 23, 1825 called by public notice of the Chairman of the Vestry to Elect a Vestry Man in the room of Mr. Croskeys who declined qualifying it appeared that Capt. Malachi Ford was duly Elected.

Charles Webb, Warden.

July 23, 1825 The Vestry met according to their adjournment. Present The Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, J. S. Miles, A. Fraser, H. C. Glover, and T. Boone.

The Chairman reports that he wrote to Mr. L. S. Fishburne enclosing him Sixteen Dollars as requested by resolve; and that Mr. Fishburne has declined to accept the same by letter, ordered that the letter be filed.

Mr. Fred. Fraser having refused to qualify the Vestry according to the church act proceeded to elect a Warden when Thomas Riggs was duly elected.

Resolved that a committee of two be appointed to procure an estimate and plan for some workman willing to contract to build a church in Walterboro: to be finished on the first day of May next.

Resolved that Drs. Glover and Fraser be the committee for the above.

The Vestry adjourned.

Thomas Boone, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Vestry in the Walterboro:Chapel held July 30th. 1825. Present the Rev. F. De La Vaux, C. Webb, Thomas Riggs, H. C. Glover, A. Fraser, J. S. Miles, M. Ford and Thomas Boone.

ON MOTION Resolved that the secretary, be directed to write to Mr. Smith our treasurer and enclose to him a copy of the act of the Legislature of 1786 of incorporation and to request him to consult a Gentleman of the bar whether the Vestry have not the Power, from that Act, to make use of a Part of the fund of the Church, for the purpose of building a Church in Walterboro: and he be directed to give a reasonable fee from the Interest Money, for the same. And that the secretary do explain to Mr. Smith

that the church will cost not more than eight Hundred Dollars and that the income from the rent of the benches in the said Church will bring in every Summer, about two hundred and forty Dollars; and not less than two hundred.

The Vestry adjourned.

Thomas Boone, Secretary.

Aug. 27th. 1825. Present the Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, A. Fraser, H. C. Glover, Thomas Riggs, M. Ford, J. S. Miles and Thomas Boone.

The Vestry met to take into consideration the legal opinion of Messrs. Ford and DeSaussure which they had received from Mr. Smith. When it was Resolved that in compliance with that opinion that the Chairman of the Vestry be requested to call a meeting of the members of the Episcopal Church on Wednesday next on business of importance.

The Vestry adjourned to meet on Wednesday.

T. Boone Secty.

August 31st. 1825. The Congregation met in compliance with the notification given by our Chairman. When the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux was called to the chair, who in an appropriate address explained to the Meeting the purposes for which they were called together.

It was then moved and agreed to unanimously that the Vestry be allowed to apply as much of the fund as may be necessary to erect a Church in Walterborough.

Thomas Boone, Secty.

Aug. 31st. 1825. The Vestry met according to adjournment. Present, the Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, A. Fraser, H. C. Glover, M. Ford, T. Riggs, J. S. Miles and T. Boone.

Resolved. that the Rev. Mr. DeLavaux be requested to call on Dr. McBurney and procure titles for the lot he has been kind enough to give the church and that as soon as he procures the titles he notifies the Building Committee of the same who will then immediately proceed to the discharge of their duty.

Resolved that the sum of eight hundred Dollars (if so much be necessary) be appropriated from the Church funds, for the purpose of Erecting a Chapel in the Village of Walterboro: and that the following members of the Vestry are hereby appointed a Committee for the purpose of having the said Chapel Erected by the first day of May next. viz: Dr. H. C. Glover, Thomas Riggs and M. Ford. On Motion of Dr. Glover:

Resolved that whenever a payment becomes necessary to be made to-

wards the building of the said Chapel—that the said committee shall extend an order to the Chairman of the Vestry for the same; and he shall give an order on the Treasurer; who is hereby authorized to pay the same provided it does not exceed the Sum of eight hundred Dollars.

Resolved that we use our best exertions to replace the said sum of eight hundred Dollars from the sale of the Benches, and we recommend the same to our Successors in office—that the Benches shall be put up for sale on the Second Friday in June next and sold to the highest bidder; subject to an annual assessment of six Dollars for each bench after the first season. That no Bench shall be sold at a price less than thirty Dollars under the above conditions. That whatever Benches shall remain unsold may be rented out for the Season, but the hire shall not be less than twelve Dollars for each bench but any other sum above that, that may be hereafter agreed upon. That it shall be the duty of the Church Wardens to see that the members of the Episcopal Congregation be offered a seat either on hire or Sale on the above conditions—before any Benches are sold or hired to any other denomination. That the annual assessment shall be due on the first Sunday in June and if not paid by the first day of July, that the seat shall then be rented out for the remainder of the season to the highest bidder and the overplus after payment of the assessment shall be paid to the owner of the seat.

The Vestry adjourned.

Boone, Secty.

Sept. 22nd. 1825. The Vestry met. Present Charles Webb, Thomas Riggs, H. C. Glover, M. Ford and T. Boone.

Resolved that it is inexpedient at present to carry into effect so much of the resolve as relates to the building of a church in Walterboro: and that the building committee be required to suspend all proceedings until further directed by the Vestry.

Resolved that Mr. Riggs do correspond with the Executors of Mr. Wm. Lowndes and inquire if they will sell the house and lot now made use of as a Chapel in Walterboro: and to know what will be the lowest price for the same and to report to the Chairman of the Vestry as soon as he receives an answer; who is requested to call a meeting as soon as possible.

The Vestry adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

At a Meeting of the Vestry held in the Chapel in Walterboro: Oct. 8th. 1825. Present the Rev. Francis P. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, Alex. Fraser, H. C. Glover, James S. Miles, Malachi Ford, and Thomas Boone.

Resolved that the Vestry after mature deliberation are of opinion that

this building will not suit us, therefore resolved that the Secretary be requested to inform C. C. Pinckney Esq. the Exc. of the estate of William Lowndes that we decline purchasing.

Resolved that a committee be appointed to call on the members of the Episcopal Congregation to obtain the Signatures of those persons who may be willing to purchase seats in the church which the Vestry have it in contemplation to build in this Village. Dr. Fraser, T. Boone, and J. S. Miles are appointed the committee. The Vestry adjourned to meet on Sunday, Oct. 9th the Vestry met pursuant to adjournment Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, T. Riggs, H. C. Glover, A. Fraser, M. Ford, J. Miles and T. Boone. The Committee appointed to obtain the signatures of persons desirous of purchasing benches in the Chapel to be erected in Walterboro: Report that they have obtained Seventeen Subscribers at thirty dollars each.

Resolved that the building committee are now required to proceed to contract for the building of the Church etc. in compliance with the resolutions of the 31st of August last.

Resolved that the Secretary be directed to inform W. Smith our Treasurer of our proceedings as regards the building of the Church and to request him to retain the sum of eight hundred Dollars in his hands subject to the order of the chairman of the Vestry. The Vestry then adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

Oct. 23rd 1825. The Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, T. Riggs, A. Fraser, Charles Glover and T. Boone. The Building Committee report that they have received three Proposals for contracting to build the Church. One by Mr. Basset for the sum of 1070 Dollars, One by Mr. Winslow for 750 Dollars and one from Col. Thompson for 650 Dollars and that they approved of the latter upon their enclosed terms but that Col. Thompson refused to enter into contract without one third is paid in advance, one third when the building is raised; and the balance when completed this however your committee are unwilling to do without your Sanction. Your committee herewith hand you for inspection the plan they have adopted.

Resolved that the Building committee do accept of Col. Thompsons proposals and enter into a written contract with him taking good security of him for the performance of his contract.

The Vestry then adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

Walterboro: Nov. 15th. 1825 at a meeting of the Vestry this day present Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, John A. Culliat, H. C. Glover, M. Ford, and Thomas Riggs.

Resolved that the chairman be authorized to sign the contract with Col. Thompson for the Building of the church in Walterboro: on the part and behalf of the Vestry. The Vestry adjourned.

Malachi Ford Secty, P. T.

Dec. 25th 1825 the Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, S. M. Smith, A. Fraser, J. S. Miles, and T. Boone.

When the Chairman appointed A. Fraser and T. Boone a committee to hire out the negroes. The Chairman likewise appointed all the members of the Vestry and Gen. W. Youngblood delegates to the convention.

The Vestry adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

We hereby certify that an Election for Vestrymen and Wardens of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held on the 27th. of March 1825, (The same being Easter Monday) at the Edmundsbury Chapel that the following persons Thomas Riggs, Charles Webb, Dr. Pinckney, Rev. F. P. De Lavaux, Thomas Boone, Dr. Fraser, and M. Ford attended and gave their votes and that Dr. Fraser, W. M. Smith, J. G. Godfrey, M. Ford, H. C. Glover, Charles Webb and Thomas D. Lowndes were elected Vestrymen and Thomas Boone, and J. A. Culliatt Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Edmundsbury Chapel }
March 27, 1826 }

Charles Webb
Thomas Riggs.

April 18th, 1826. The Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, W. M. Smith, Dr. Fraser, J. G. Godfrey, T. O. Lowndes and T. Boone, and proceeded to elect their officers. When The Rev. F. P. DeLavaux was elected chairman, Wm. M. Smith, Treasurer, Thomas Boone Secretary, and Messrs. Raysor and Edwards Solicitors.

Resolved that the chairman be requested to give an order on Mr. C. Webb the former warden to deliver the [blank] over to Thomas Boone and that he give a receipt for the same. At the request of the Treasurer Thomas Boone Dr. Fraser, and T. O. Lowndes were appointed a committee to inspect the treasurer's accounts for the two last years. And if found correct to certify the same in his book.

The Vestry adjourned.

Thomas Boone.

June 7th. 1826. The Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Dr. Fraser, J. G. Godfrey, Malachi Ford, Dr. Glover and Thomas Boone. The Chairman of the building committee handed in his report when it was re-

solved that the report of the building committee be accepted. And ordered that the report be filed with the bond and agreement. Mr. Riggs not being one of the Vestry, the chair was requested to fill the vacancy in the building committee, and the chair nominated Thomas Boone.

Resolved, that in consequence of the church not being finished the resolution of the 31st of August last shall be suspended until the building is finished.

Resolved that the Building committee be requested to inform Col. Thompson in person, that if he does not finish the church by the 17 Inst. the Vestry will enforce the fulfilment of his contract.

At the request of the chairman a committee was appointed to inspect the Parsonage in Walterboro: and report what repairs were required whereon motion of Dr. Glover, Messrs. Charles Webb and J. G. Godfrey were appointed.

The Vestry adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

June 18th, 1826 the Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Charles Webb, Dr. Glover, J. G. Godfrey, M. Ford and Thomas Boone, The Chairman of the building committee presented a letter from Col. Thompson which was read accepted and ordered to be filed.

RESOLVED that the resolution of the 7th Inst. for enforcing Col Thompson's contract be suspended in consequence of his letter. The report of the committee for the inspection of the parsonage in Walterboro: being called for. The Rev. F. P. DeLavaux left the chair, when Malachi Ford was called to the chair; the report was presented when it was unanimously agreed to be our duty to repair the Parsonage; but there being a difficulty in selecting ways and means; it was ordered for consideration at the next meeting.

The Vestry adjourned.

T. Boone, Secty.

June 23, 1826 the Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLavaux, Dr. Fraser, J. G. Godfrey, Dr. Glover, M. Ford and T. Boone.

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of advertising the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel for Sale on Friday next the 30th Instant at ten O'clock A. M. and that the same committee are hereby authorized to dispose of the same in conformity with the resolutions of 31st of August last. When the chair appointed Dr. Glover, M. Ford, and T. Boone.

Resolved that a committee of two be appointed for the purpose of Drawing up suitable titles for the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel in con-

formity with the resolutions of the 31st of Aug: last: and to report the same to the Vestry at their next meeting. J. G. Godfrey, and M. Ford were appointed the committee.

Resolved that the committee for selling the Benches be requested to Invite Dr. McBurney to attend and accept from us the choice of a Seat in the Walterboro: Chapel subject to the annual assessment only.

Resolved that the committee for selling the benches be instructed to sell for cash and are also required to rent from time to time during this season what Benches may be left unsold for the sum of twelve Dollars.

The Vestry adjourned.

Thomas Boone.

Walterboro July 1st, 1826. The Vestry met. Present the Rev. F. P. DeLaVaux, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, Messrs. Boone, Ford and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting being read, the committee of two appointed to draught a form of titles, for the Benches in the Walterboro Chapel made their report, which with a few alterations, and filling up the blank with Six Dollars pr. annum as the maximum to be raised on each bench, was received. The clause in Title above mentioned, respecting the annual assessment being under consideration, it was moved by Mr. Boone that the words "not exceeding" be stricken out; which motion not being seconded was lost. The question being then put upon the clause as it then stood, Mr. Boone moved that the yeas and nays be taken and the same be recorded. When it appeared: for the motion, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, Messrs Ford and Godfrey, against it—Boone. The Clause therefore was retained. When the Clause which regarded the signatures to the Titles was under consideration, it being clearly understood by the Vestry that it wont be objected to that our Rector should sign the titles as Chairman, a Motion was made to consult our Solicitor as to the legality of his acts as Chairman When our Rector to obviate all difficulty tendered his resignation which was accepted of by the Vestry. The Vestry then proceeded to the election of a Chairman when Thomas Boone Esq. was called to the Chair.

The Office of Secretary being then vacant, by the elevation of Mr. Boone to the Chair, an Election was entered into for Secretary; when John G. Godfrey was elected. The last clause of the draught of Titles submitted by the committe, being under consideration, a difficulty arising on the mind of the Chairman, it was on motion of Dr. Glover unanimously Resolved, That the Chairman of the Vestry be instructed to sign the Titles for the Benches and that the word "WARDENS" in the draught of the committee be omitted.

The Vestry adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Walterborough, July 20th, 1826.

The Vestry met. Present Thomas Boone, Esq. Chairman, Dr. Glover, Messrs. Culliat, Webb, Ford and Godfrey. The Proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Dr. Glover the Chairman of the building committee Reported, That they had written to Dr. Hugh McBurney offering him a choice of the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel, and that he had chosen No 5. That they had, in further pursuance of the Resolve of the Vestry of the 31st of August last, offered the benches for Sale, having first reserved for the use of the Rector No. 22. That The result of those sales was as follows: Mrs. Girardeau purchased No. 2 for \$30.00, Col. Pinckney No. 3 for \$30.00, Mr. John G. Godfrey No. 4 for \$30.00, Dr. Alexander Fraser No. 6 for \$30.00, Dr. H. C. Glover No. 7 for \$30.00. Captn. Malachi Ford No. 8 for \$30.00, Mr. James H. Clairborne No. 9 for \$30.00, Mr. James Croskey No. 10 for \$30.00, Mr. Thomas Riggs No. 11 for \$30.00, Mr. Edward Fishburne No. 14 for \$30.00, Mr. Thomas Boone No. 15 for \$33.00, Mr. Robert B. Smith No. 16 for \$30.00, Mr. James Miles No. 17 for \$30.00, Captn. Richard B. Bedon No. 18 for \$30.00, Mr. Charles Webb No. 19 for \$30, Mr. Lawrence Witsell No. 26 for \$30.00, Mrs. Jane Glover and Mrs. Thomas Fishburne No. 27 for \$30.00, being seventeen Benches sold, amounting in the whole to \$513.50 which they had received, and requested leave to hand over. They further Reported that they had nearly rented all of the remaining fourteen Benches, "but not having completed that part of their duty, solicited further time". Which report was, on motion, received. The Chairman then read a letter addressed to him, as Chairman of the Vestry and from the Rev. M. DeLavaux tendering his resignation as Vestryman; which was accepted. It was on motion of Captn. Ford, "Resolved, That the Chairman do pay and satisfy forthwith the judgement of the *Execrs. of Dr. James Perry vs L. S. Fishburne* for which the vestry became liable and bound for by a resolve dated May 6th, 1825. On Motion of Dr. Glover, it was "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to rent out the Benches in the Pon-Pon Church, any time that may best suit their convenience during the month of November next: Giving at least one week's notice, at the said Church, at Jacksonboro; at Parkersferry and at Walterboro; for the sum of no less than fifteen Dollars per Bench, per Season. In pursuance of the above resolution, the Chairman appointed Dr. Glover, Mr. Culliat and Mr. T. O. Lowndes the Committee of three for the above purpose.

It was on motion "Resolved That William M. Smith Esq., Treasurer, do forthwith have made a Seal, to serve as the common Corporate Seal of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Parish, and that he do pay for the same out of the funds of this Church in his hands."

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Line 19. The motion as made by Dr. Glover specified no sum. When his motion came under consideration, he moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of Ten dollars, which motion was lost. Fifteen Dollars was then proposed and carried against him.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Walterborough August 18th 1826.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esquire, Chairman; Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, Messrs Webb, Ford, and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, The Secretary Reported, That in pursuance of a Resolve of the Vestry at their last meeting, he had addressed a letter to Wm. M. Smith Esq. respecting the purchase of a Corporate Seal for the Church in this Parish; but as yet had received no answer. The Chairman then read a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Smith in Charleston, respecting monies of the Church received in this place by the Chairman, and remitted by him to Mr. Smith; likewise directing their appropriation, Which copy was, on motion, ordered to be filed with the minutes. "Dr. Smith. I embrace the opportunity of Gen. Youngblood going direct to Charleston to enclose you, four hundred and one Dollars 58/100. Which the Vestry wish you to enter in your books and so much returned of the money they drew from you of our Funds for the building of our Chapel in Walterboro; to wit an Order of Jacob Warley on J. Shulz for \$150.00 an order from Col. C. Pinckney on Magwood G. Patterson—30.00. The Estate of Dr. Perry's judgement against L. Fishburne which the Vestry had pledged themselves to pay if recovered against L. S. Fishburne

151.83

Enclosed in cash

69.75

\$401.58

The above judgement was running on interest. We therefore paid it to stop the Interest and took the receipt in your name so as to give no trouble in bringing it into your books as so much cash received from us. With sentiments of regard & esteem, I remain yours.

T. B.

Endorsed Copy of letter to Mr. Smith Esq. sent by Genl. Youngblood.

The Shed attached to the Church in this place by Mrs. Glover and Mrs. L. Witsell, being brought to the [attention] of the Vestry by the Chairman, and being under consideration, was on motion, allowed for the present to remain, and a committee of two, viz Messrs Boone and Ford appointed to confer with the ladies on the subject, and to report to the next meeting of the Vestry,

On Motion of John G. Godfrey and seconded by Mr. Ford Esq. it was

Resolved That, "It shall be the duty of the Chairman to direct the order in which members shall take the floor. And to call any member to order who shall transgress: respect being had to the first who shall rise—Nor shall any member be allowed to speak otherwise than standing, and addressed to the Chair"—"The appointment by the Chairman of any member or members, to perform any duty or act relating to the concerns of the Body, other than the appointment of Standing officers, shall be absolute, without sufficient reason shown to the contrary, to be approved of by the Chair."

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Walterborough, September 3, 1826.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esq. Chairman, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, Messrs. Ford and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, The Secretary Reported, That, he had received an answer from Mr. Smith to his letter, referred to in the minutes of the last meeting, accompanying the Seal which the Vestry requested to purchase for the Corporation; which Seal having been produced, and the letter read, It was on Motion of Dr. Glover, "Resolved, That the Seal be received, and the thanks of the Vestry, with an acknowledgement of the receipt of said Seal, be tendered to W. M. Smith, Esq. for his polite and friendly attention both in procuring and forwarding said Seal in compliance with their Resolve"

The Chairman then read a part of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Smith acknowledging the receipt of the money, orders etc sent by the Chair to him, and the prompt payment of the orders.

The Vestry came to the determination to call in all Titles given by them for Benches, and to give out others duly sealed with the Corporate Seal in their stead. On motion of Capt. Ford it was resolved "That the building committee do forthwith settle with Dr. McBurney for the timber used from his land in the frame of the Chapel in Walterborough, out of the funds of the Church in their hands arising from the rent of the Benches.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Walterborough October 28th, 1826

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone Esquire Chairman, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Glover, Messrs. Webb and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, The Secretary reported, That agreeably to a resolve of the last meeting he had addressed

a letter of thanks to W. M. Smith Esq. in the name and on behalf of the Vestry etc., as their Secretary. The Chairman Reported that the Titles of the Corporation for the Lot of Land in Walterboro, on which the Church in that Place is erected, by the special request of Dr. McBurney was allowed to remain in his possession for a time in order to obtain the signature of Mrs. McBurney and had not been returned. A letter without signature, dated October 10th, 1825, addressed to Dr. Glover as Chairman of the building committee, etc., as also another letter to Dr. Glover by Dr. J. Davidson, and Colonel Thompson's contract with the Chairman of the Vestry, etc. for the building of the Chapel in Walterboro, bearing date the eighth Day of November 1825, were delivered by Dr. Glover to the Secretary. Two reports, the one from "the Committee for renting the benches in the Walterboro: Chapel." The other from the building committee, as also the Vestry's etc. account-current with Col. Thompson for building the Church in Walterborough, were severally handed in by Dr. Glover, and on Motion of Dr. Glover and seconded by Dr. Fraser, were ordered to be received and filed. "The committee for renting the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel, report that they have performed their duty and rented Bench No. 29 to Mr. Rivers for 12 Dollars, No. 13 to Mr. Stall for \$12. No. 20 to Col. Thompson for \$12. No. 23 to Mr. Burgoyne for \$12. No. 25 to Capt. Alison for \$12. No. 28 to Mrs. Burns for \$12. No. 30 to Mr. Frederick Fraser for \$12. No. 31 to Mrs. Mary Walter for \$12. No. 32 to Mrs. John Witsell for \$12. No. 33 to Mrs. Mary McCants for \$12. No. 24 to Mr. Neely for \$12, and No. 1 to Dr. Davidson and Mr. Russell for \$10. making in all the sum of \$142. All of which has been paid, except five Dollars of the sum for the rent of No. 1 which is due by Mr. Russell. No receipt has been given for the rent of the same, and Dr. Davidson's note on the Subject is herewith presented. The amount received, one hundred and thirty-seven Dollars, has been paid over to the Chairman of the Vestry and his receipt taken for the same. Benches No. 12 and 21 your Committee are sorry to say they have not been able to rent, respectfully submitted, October 1826. H. C. Glover, Boone. Committee for renting the Benches in the Walterboro:Chapel, for the season of 1826." "Walterboro October 1826. The Building Committee, for the Walterbor: Chapel begs leave to submit the following final Report. That Col. Thompson completed the Building on 22nd of September, and that your committee in compliance with your contract with him, gave an order on the Chairman for the amount due of Two hundred and forty Dollars 75/100, twenty Dollars 75/100 of which sum was for the extra Benches and other work not mentioned in the contract. The statement herewith presented, will give a full and accurate statement of the different charges and payments. On closing our Report, we cannot but congratulate you and ourselves, that we have now a very

comfortable Chapel in the Village of Walterboro: and that from the Sale and rent of the Benches, we have been enabled to refund the amount borrowed from the Church fund, all but the trifling sum of twenty Dollars 25/100, and that there are yet unsold thirteen Benches; with every reason to hope several of which will be sold by the next Season. Respectfully Submitted, H. C. Glover, Thomas Boone. Building Committee for the Walterboro Chapel".

"Dr. The Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Bartholemew's in account current with Col. Thompson Cr. 1825. For Building the Chapel in Walterboro according to contract . . 650. 1826, July 1. For seven extra benches @ \$1.25 . . 8.75. For Ceiling over the Pulpit and flooring the Belfry \$12. Total 670.75 . .

Nov. 8, 1825 By Cash in advance as Per contract	200.00
1826 May 1st. By Cash when raised as Per	230.00
Sept. 22nd. By cash in full	240.75
	<hr/>
	\$670.75

On Motion of Dr. Glover, "Resolved that a stated meeting of the Vestry etc. be had at Ashepoo Church on the second Saturday in December next, being the ninth Day of said month" "Resolved that five Dollars be paid by the Chairman to our sexton in this place for his services this season, out of the funds of the Church now in the hands of the Chairman".

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Edmundsbury Chapel, Ashepoo, December 9th, 1826.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esq., Chairman, Dr. Glover, Messrs. Webb, Culliatt, Ford, and Godfrey.

The proceedings of the last meeting haveing been read, Dr. Glover as Chairman of the committee for renting the Benches in the Pon-Pon Chapel, Reported, as follows; "The Committee appointed to rent the Benches in the Pon-Pon Church. Report, that they gave notice for the renting of the same in compliance with your resolve of the 20th of July 1826, and that they attended there on Saturday and Sunday, the 25 and 26 of November last. But could not effect the rent of a single Bench. Respectfully Submitted, H. C. Glover, John A. Culliatt, Committee for renting Benches at Pon Pon, Dec. 9, 1826. Which Report, was on Motion, ordered to be filed.

It was then on Motion of Captn. Ford, "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to Rent the Benches in the Pon-Pon Church, and that they do give out and advertise the same for rent till the first day of January

next on the same terms as stated in the Resolution of the Vestry the 20th July 1826. And that the committee do attend at said Church for the above purpose on the two last Sundays in this month". The Chairman then nominated Messrs. Ford, Culliatt and Webb, a committee for carrying the above into effect. *The Vestry and Church Wardens, etc* against *Lycas D. Parks and William McCants*. Debt on Bond and Mortgage \$1630.00. Judgement confessed by the Rev. L. D. Parks Deceased, in his life time, and execution lodged thereon. A communication from Mr. McCants to the Chairman was by him extended to the Vestry, etc. which required That the above execution and mortgage should be pressed immediately against the effects of the late Mr. Parks or his personal Representative, otherwise that the Vestry, must exonerate him (Mr. McCants) from all further responsibility respecting the same as security, or he would apply to the Court of Common Pleas for Colleton Districts, at its sitting in April Term next, for that purpose. In consideration of the above it was resolved, That the Solicitors of the Vestry, be instructed, that unless the above Debt etc. be paid and satisfied on or before the first Monday in March 1827, they do proceed to execute the same for the first Monday in April following. And that the Secretary do forthwith furnish Mrs. Parks, the widow of the Reverend Mr. Parks, Deceased, with a copy of the above communication and Resolve. The Vestry then adjourned to Sunday the ninth Day of January 1827 at Eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Pon-Pon Chapel.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Pon-Pon Chapel, January 9th, 1827.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esq. Chairman. Messrs. Smith, Webb, Glover, Lowndes, and Culliatt. A Report from the committee appointed the ninth Day of December last, to rent the Benches in the Pon-Pon Chapel, was read, accepted and Ordered to be filed. "The committee appointed the 9th of December last to rent the benches in the Pon-Pon Church, Respectfully Report. That according to a resolution of the Vestry of the same date, they have advertised the Benches in said Church for rent and have attended on the Days appointed and offered the same for rent by Public and private sale: and have only been able to dispose of one, to Mr. Culliatt. Malachi Ford, Chairman, Charles Webb, John A. Culliatt, 9th Jan. 1827."

On motion of Mr. Smith a committee was appointed to rent the Benches in the Ashpoo Church for this year. The Chairman appointed W. M. Smith, Thos. Boone, the committee—and Mr. Culliatt and Thos. O. Lowndes were likewise appointed a committee for renting the Benches in the Pon-Pon Church for a sum not less than 15 Dollars for the present year. On Motion of Mr. Smith it was unanimously resolved, That the Rev.

Mr. Delavaux be charged 75 Dollars for the rent of the Church negroes for the last year. Mr. Webb and Dr. Fraser are appointed a committee to rent the Church negroes for the present year. And are requested to offer the Rev. Mr. Delavaux those in his possession for the above sum of 75 Dollars. Dr. Glover and Thos. O. Lowndes are appointed a committee to inspect an account current of Thos. Boone's and to certify the same if correct. All the Members of the Vestry and Genl. W. Youngblood are appointed delegates from the Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew's Parish.

A true copy from the minutes handed over to me by Mr. Boone, Jany. 10th, 1827.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Edmundsbury Chapel, Ashepoo, April 14th, 1827.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone, Esquire, Chairman. Messrs. Smith, Fraser, Glover, Lowndes, and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, The Sentence, or certificate of the consecration of the Church in Walterborough, was on motion of the Chairman, ordered to be received. Mr. Smith then moved, and carried it, That, "the Reverend Mr. Delavaux's connection with the Church in this Parish, do commence on Easter Monday in each and every year hereafter, and that the Treasurer do pay Mr. Delavaux hereafter one fourth of his salary, quarterly in advance." On motion of Mr. Smith it was ordered, that the Treasurer do pay Dr. Glover \$15.00 and Dr. Verdier \$4.00 for professional attendance on negro, Sandy. Dr. Fraser having requested a price to be put upon Bricks had of the Church at Ashepoo, by him, they were valued at \$5.00. On Motion it was ordered, that the Treasurer be instructed to write to Mr. Frederick C. Witsell, for a settlement of the Vestry's demand against him, and report thereon at the next meeting of the Vestry. On Motion, Resolved that two-hundred Dollars be allowed Mr. Delavaux for the repairs of the Walterborough house, upon condition, that he require no other residence from the Vestry, and no other allowance for the repairs of that, until after Easter Monday 1828, and that he shall do as much to the house as will render it secure for that period. On Motion of Dr. Glover and seconded by John G. Godfrey, it is ordered, that the Treasurer do pay Mrs. McKain's order, out of the funds of the Church, arising from the seat hire in the Edmundsbury Chapel. On Motion it is ordered that the Treasurer be instructed to direct the Solicitor, to proceed without delay to have the Judgement, against the late General William Oswald satisfied. On Motion of Mr. Smith it is ordered, that Messrs. Fraser and Godfrey do inspect the account of his, as Treasurer to the Vestry.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

We hereby certify that an Election for Vestry Men and Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Bartholomews was held on the 16th April 1827, the same being Easter Monday at the Pon Pon Chapel, that the following Persons, John A. Culliat, Thos. O. Lowndes, and Thos. Boone attended and gave their votes, and that Dr. Fraser, Wm. Mason Smith, J. G. Godfrey, M. Ford, C. Webb, T. O. Lowndes and R. B. Smith were elected Vestrymen and Thos. Boone and J. A. Culliat, Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Thos. Boone }
John A. Culliat } Wardens

Walterborough, June 11th 1827.

A meeting of the Vestry etc. elect, being requested at the House of Dr. Fraser, the following gentlemen were present; and being qualified went into the Election of their officers, when Thomas Boone, was elected Chairman, William Mason Smith, Treasurer, and John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, it was on motion of Mr. R. B. Smith, resolved that the sum of Six Dollars, be assessed on each Bench holder or owner in the Walterboro Chapel for this season, ending on the first Day of January 1828. And that Thomas Boone and Malachi Ford be appointed a committee to rent out the Benches in Walterboro:Chapel. And that the said committee do have full discretion in renting them at such prices as they may deem expedient. *Resolved That Thomas Boone in the absence of our Treasurer W. M. Smith be authorized to receive from our Attorney, whatever monies he may have collected from the Estate of L. D. Parks; and that he be further authorized to pay over to our Minister, the one quarter of his salary due, and to settle with the Treasurer in such manner as he may deem fit.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

* N.B. Omitted thru mistake in the above. Resolved, that the Solicitor be instructed forthwith to commence a suit vs Mr. Frederick C. Witsell for the collection of the Debt due by him to the Church.

J. G. Godfrey, Secretary.

Walterborough, July 19th, 1827.

The Vestry met. Present, Thomas Boone Esq., Chairman. Messrs. Culliat, Fraser, Ford and Godfrey. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, The Committee appointed, to receive the assessment, on the Benches in the Walterboro Chapel, and likewise to rent Benches in the same, Reported, as follows, viz, "The Committee for receiving the

assessment on the Benches in the Walterboro: Chapel, and likewise for renting Benches, report, that they have received the assessment of six Dollars each, on the following Benches. No. 2 belonging to Mrs. Girardeau. No. 3 to Col. Pinckney. No. 4 to J. G. Godfrey, No. 5 to Mrs. McBurney. No. 5 to Dr. Fraser. No. 7 to the Estate of A. Walter, No. 8 to Malachi Ford, No. 9 to James H. Clairborne. No. 10 to the Estate of J. M. Croskeys. No. 11 to Thomas Riggs. No. 14 to E. B. Fishburne, No. 15 to Thomas Boone. No. 16 to R. B. Smith. No. 17 to James S. Miles. No. 18 to R. B. Bedon. No. 19 to C. Webb. No. 26 to L. Witsell. No. 27 to Mesdames J. Glover and T. Fishburne, amounting in all to \$108.00. And that Dr. Farmer has rented the Bench No. 25 but has not as yet been asked for the rent.

Thomas Boone
Malachi Ford

Which Report was on motion ordered to be received. It was on motion Resolved that the Chairman Thomas Boone, be authorized to receive the moneys arising from the assessment and rent of Benches during the absence of the Treasurer.

Resolved that our Solicitor be empowered to retain in his hands thirty Dollars, for his trouble in collecting the moneys due to the Church by the late Mr. Parks.

Resolved that M. Ford and T. Boone be instructed to communicate with the Trustees of the Bethel Church respecting a gate or way butting on and leading thru the Glebe Land of the Episcopal Church in Walterboro. And that they be required to obtain from said Trustees a definite answer, in writing, that they do not view themselves as having a right to use the said gate as a way over the said Glebe Land, and that the said committee do report hereon to the Vestry at their next meeting.

Resolved that Mrs. William C. Pinckney be allowed at her own cost to Glaze the window at the back of her seat in the Episcopal Church in this Place.

The Chairman having stated a request of the Rev. Mr. Delavaux, to be allowed the liberty of white-washing our Church in Walterboro; it was on motion so ordered.

The Vestry then adjourned.

John G. Godfrey, Secretary.

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE STATE GAZETTE
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH HEYWARD JERVEY

(Continued from January)

Married lately in Savannah, James Seagrove, Esq. to Mrs. Bard, relict of the late Peter Bard, Esq. of Savannah. (Thursday, Jan. 4, 1787)

Died, at his country seat on Ashley river, on Monday the 1st inst. the Hon. Arthur Middleton, Esq. in whom were combined whatever constituted the tender husband and parent, humane master, steady unshaken patriot, the gentleman, and the scholar. (Thursday, Jan. 4, 1787)

On Friday night last died, Mr. Andrew Stewart, of this city. (Monday, Jan. 8, 1787)

On Sunday last died, in this city, Mrs. Sarah Abercromby, wife of Mr. John Abercromby. (Thursday, Jan. 11, 1787)

On Thursday last was married, Mr. William Robinson, to Miss Thorney both of this city. (Monday, Jan. 15, 1787)

On Saturday evening last was married Capt. Jacob Schreiber, to Mrs. Mary Ann Hall; and on Sunday evening, Mr. Thomas Godfrey, to Miss Sally Donnom, both of this city. (Thursday, Jan. 18, 1787)

Died. Much lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, wife of Hopson Pinckney, Esq. (Thursday, Jan. 18, 1787)

Died, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, the amiable consort of David Campbell. (Monday, Jan. 22, 1787)

On Tuesday evening was married, Dr. David Ramsay, to Miss Laurens eldest daughter of the Honorable Henry Laurens, Esq. (Thursday, Jan. 25, 1787)

Yesterday morning died, Mrs. Frances Scott, wife of Mr. William Scott, jun. (Thursday, Jan. 25, 1787)

Last Thursday evening was married, Dr. William Read, to Miss Sarah Harleston, daughter of Col. John Harleston, of this city. (Thursday, February 8, 1787.)

Died at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 25th December, on his way to Connecticut, Dr. I. B. Smith. (Thursday, February 8, 1787)

On the evening of the 4th instant was married, in St. Stephens parish, Santee, Mr. James Scott, merchant, of this city, to Miss Polly Vernon, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Vernon. (Monday, March 12, 1787)

Married, Last Thursday evening, Thomas Simons, Esq. (son of the late Col. Maurice Simons,) to Miss Betsey Read of Georgia. The same evening, Mr. George Frederick Dener, to Miss Christiana Spidell, of this city. (Monday, March 19, 1787)

Died, Mrs. Charlotte Poaug, widow of the deceased John Poaug, Esq. of this city. Mrs. Elliott, widow of Mr. William Elliott, of Beaufort, deceased (Monday, March 19, 1787)

Died in the bloom of life, much lamented, Archibald Young, Esq. of George-Town, member of the house of representatives, and son of the late Benjamin Young, Esq. (Monday, March 26, 1787)

Died on Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. John Robert, Secretary, and acting as Chancellor to the Consul of France—He conducted himself during the late contest as a true friend to America—His death is much regretted by his friends and acquaintance. (Thursday, March 29, 1787)

Died. On Saturday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Logan, relict of the late George Logan, Esq. of St. Bartholomew's. (Thursday, April 12, 1787)

Saturday morning departed this life, Mr. David Austin, of this city. (Monday, April 23, 1787)

On Thursday, the 3d inst. was married on John's Island, Mr. John Thomson, of this city to Miss Rebecca Freer, second daughter of John Freer, Esq. of John's Island. (Monday, May 7, 1787)

Lately died at Santee, John Barnett, Esq., of this city. (Monday, May 21, 1787)

Married. In St. John's parish, Berkley county, Edward Harleston, Esq. to Miss Annabella Moultrie, niece of the Hon. Major General Moultrie. Mr. William Pippin, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Elizabeth Trenholm. (Monday, June 11, 1787)

Died. At the Round-O, in the bloom of life, after a few days illness, Mr. Charles Saunders. Of the smallpox, in the 65th year of her age, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Susannah Ballantine, of this city. (Monday, June 11, 1787)

On Friday the eighth instant died at Winnsborough, in the 37th year of his age, . . . James Mitchell, Esquire, late Captain in the army of the United States, and treasurer of this state. His funeral was conducted by Minor Winn, Esq. in the following order, from whose house the procession began: First, The clergymen of Winnsborough, with their clerks, preceded: Second, The corpse, with pall-bearers: Third, The grenadeirs, with reversed arms, commanded by Capt. Milling: Fourth, the families of general and colonel Winn, and other gentlemen and ladies, as chief mourners, with the different families of the Borough: [Fifth, is not given] Sixth the Mount Zion Society: Seventh, The Students of the college, a part of whom formed a band of music, playing a solemn dirge during the procession, the distance of a quarter of a mile in length, with minute guns fired by the artillery, commanded by Lieut. James Winn: Three vollies were fired by the grenadiers at the grave: The inhabitants of Winnsborough were in deep mourning: The clergymen and pall-bearers in white scarfs: The drums muffled and craped; and the music craped: The whole being conducted in the most fashionable and elegant manner. Capt. Mitchell died of a lingering illness, which he bore with the fortitude of a soldier, and which must have originated from a wound he received in the battle of Stono, in the year 1779. He was a good man and a brave soldier; and when his country or his friends required his services, he cheerfully contributed. (Thursday, June 21, 1787)

Died on Saturday last, the 16th instant, Mr. Benjamin Yarnold, in the 59 year of his age, after a lingering illness, . . . many years a resident of this city, organist to St. Michael's church, and professor of music; his loss is much regretted by an affectionate widow, a young family and a numerous acquaintance—he was a fond husband, tender father, sincere friend, and a valuable member of the community. His corpse was on the day following carried to St. Michael's church, where part of the burial service was performed, and from thence to St. Philip's church, where his remains were interred with the usual ceremony, by the Rev. Dr. Purcell, and the Rev. Mr. Frost, attended also by several of his scholars and a respectable number of citizens, who dropt a silent tear for the loss of so good and useful a member of society. (Thursday, June 21, 1787)

Married. On Tuesday last, Mr. John Reynolds, of St. Helena, to Miss Mary Tray, daughter of Mr. George Tray, deceased.—A few days ago,

Mr. Paul Grimball, to the amiable Miss Salley Chaplin. (Thursday, July 5, 1787)

Died. After a short illness, Capt. Urquhart, of the ship Briton. (Thursday, July 5, 1787)

Died on Tuesday last, in this city, Mr. Joshua Hart, a good citizen and a warm friend to America. (Thursday, July 12, 1787)

Married on Thursday evening last, Mr. Richard Wyatt, to Miss Elizabeth Libby, an accomplished and amiable young lady. (Monday, July 16, 1787)

Married, Mr. Benjamin Freeman, of Wadmelaw, to Mrs. Alexander, widow of Mr. Joseph Alexander. (Thursday, July 26, 1787)

Died on the 20th inst. Mrs. Margaret Singleton, relict of Mr. John Singleton, late of the Round-O. (Thursday, July 26, 1787)

From the Newport Mercury July 2. Last Sunday arrived here from Charleston, South-Carolina, via New-York, in a very low state of health, Mr. Nathan B. Childs, Printer of that town, and died last Tuesday, in the 33d year of his age. He left this place about 13 years past, and went to South-Carolina, where he carried on the Printing Business with reputation, till he was taken very ill of a disorder natural to that climate, and, too late returned here for relief. He was a gentleman of a humane and amiable character. His remains were interred on Thursday last, attended by many respectable friends and acquaintances. (Thursday, July 26, 1787)

Died, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire on the 8th inst. Daniel Fowle, Esq. aged 72, original proprietor and publisher of the New-Hampshire Gazette; . . . He was the oldest Printer in the United States. (Monday, July 30, 1787)

Married on Tuesday last, Mr. R. Byers, to the agreeable Mrs. Elizabeth Magee, widow of Mr. Samuel Magee. (Thursday, August 2, 1787)

Died, a few days ago, after a lingering illness, (Consumption) Timothy David Breed. (Thursday, August 2, 1787)

Married. Last Thursday evening Mr. Thomas Morris, merchant, of this city, to Miss Gadsden, only daughter of General Gadsden. (Thursday, August 2, 1787)

Died. At Cheraw of a wound which he received in hunting, Capt. Richard Estes, a most desirable Member of Society, and a truly honest man. (Monday, August 6, 1787)

Yesterday was married, Mr. Solomon Harby, to the amiable Miss Rebecca Moses, daughter of the late Mr. Myer Moses, deceased. (Thursday, August 23, 1787)

Died. At Beaufort, the 20th inst, Mrs. Rachel Black, relict of the late Mr. James Black of that place; in her the community have lost an excellent pattern of industry . . . and her amiable children a parent indeed. (Thursday, August 30, 1787)

Died. After a lingering indisposition, Peter Bacot, Esq. a worthy honest man—his death is much lamented by a numerous acquaintance. (Monday, September 10, 1787)

Deaths. At Newport Rhode-Island, the 8th of August last, where he went for the recovery of his health, Isaac M'Pherson, Esq. of St. Paul's parish, in this state, aged 50 years. He was a benevolent friend, and truly honest man, much esteemed and greatly lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances. In this city, after a lingering illness Mrs. Scott, wife of John Scott, Jun. Esq. (Thursday, September 13, 1787)

Died. In this city, Mr. William Raper, Bricklayer. (Thursday, September, 20, 1787)

On Tuesday morning a Duel was fought here between Captain Holmes and Gabriel Wall, who each discharged a pistol, without effect, but being urged to try a second chance by a spectator, they again fired—when Mr. Wall unfortunately received a mortal wound in his forehead, and expired in a few minutes.—The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of manslaughter.—And we are informed Capt. Holmes has given bail to appear at the next sessions. (Thursday, September 20, 1787)

Died at George-Town, Winyah, Samuel Wragg, Esq.—Mr. Ballentine late of New York. (Monday, September 24, 1787)

Married. On Thursday the 20th instant Henry Gibbes, Esq. to the amiable Miss Sarah Moore, third daughter of John Moore, Esq. of St. Thomas's parish—a young lady with every accomplishment to render the nuptial state happy. (Thursday, September 27, 1787)

Died. Last week, in St. Thomas's parish, Roger Quash Pinckney, the seventh and last son of Hopson Pinckney, Esq. about 18 months old.—At Wambaw, on Saturday evening, the 22d instant, very much lamented Mrs. Sarah Wakefield, wife of James Wakefield, Esq. and eldest daughter of Daniel Cannon, Esq. leaving behind her seven helpless children to mourn the loss of a tender and affectionate mother. Her remains were interred at St. Thomas's chapel, on Monday evening following. (Thursday, September 27, 1787)

Died. At Ponpon, the 20th ult. after a short illness, Dr. Thomas Kerr a young gentleman much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.—In this city, Mr. — Ramsay, formerly of Philadelphia, much regretted by all who knew him. (Monday, October 1, 1787)

Deaths. Mrs. Mary Magdalene Gordon.—Master William Mitchell, son-in-law of Mr. Abercrombie. (Thursday, October 11, 1787)

Lately married at Beaufort, John Grayson, Esq. late sheriff of Beaufort district, to Miss Susannah Greene, daughter of Mr. Daniel John Greene, merchant. (Monday, October 22, 1787)

We hear from Wilmington, North Carolina that on Friday last, Mrs. Eliza Burgwin, wife of John Burgwin, Esq. of that place, departed this life. (Thursday, October 25, 1787)

Married. Mr. Edward Tonge, to Miss Elizabeth Garner, daughter of William Garner, Esq. deceased, of St. Paul's Parish. (Thursday, October 25, 1787)

Yesterday James Jones and James Williams, were executed, pursuant to their sentence for robbery. (Thursday, October 25, 1787)

Married. Last Thursday evening, Dr. Alexander Garden, of St. Thomas's parish, to Miss Susannah Durand Wigfall, daughter of Joseph Wigfall, Esq. of Christ Church Parish.—Sunday morning, Mr. Jesse Ellmore Taylor, to Mrs. Dorcas Starnes, widow of Mr. John Starnes, of this city deceased. (Thursday, November 22, 1787)

Died. Mrs. Elizabeth Moultrie, widow of Dr. Moultrie, and mother of the attorney general.—Mrs. Knox, wife of Mr. Robert Knox of this city. (Thursday, December 6, 1787)

Died. On Thursday morning last, John Edwards, sen. Esq; merchant of this city, and a member of the house of representatives.—And on Friday, Mr. Thomas Pashley, taylor. (Monday, December 10, 1787)

(To be continued)

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM JOHN GRAYSON

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from January)

CHAPTER XIII

For some days past I have been living among ghosts, among the shadows of events long past and of persons dead during many years. It was apprehended that the enemy might pay Charleston a visit. Our Northern brethren have an especial hatred for the city. It is a nursery of treason, a trumpet of sedition, a nest of rebels, an exact counterpart of the Boston of 1774 that insulted the dignity of King George and threw his tea into the river. The people of Massachusetts do not appreciate the resemblance. They threaten to burn the imitator of their own good example, to sow it with salt, to barricade its harbour, to make it a desolation like Tyre or Carthage. I proposed to myself to anticipate them in a small part of the work, to save them the trouble of burning my papers at least by burning them all myself. I had a large collection, the papers of others as well as my own. I reviewed them hastily before committing them to the flames. They have had the power of cabalistic signs or written incantations. They have been able to draw spirits from the vasty deep, the shades of old friendships closed by death, of departed hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, successes and disappointments. I see among them visions of time wasted, opportunity neglected, kindness or love not properly appreciated nor received with sufficient gratitude, and neglects or wrongs unduly magnified or resented too long and earnestly. But the whole brood of sweet or bitter memories have come before me in an altered aspect, arrayed alike in the dull gray garb of time long past. The sorrows have been soothed, the joys have long ago lost their gloss, the disappointments their poignancy, the mortifications their sting. I remember with surprise how much pain one event inflicted and how much pleasure I received from another. Like the storm and sunshine of the year past, they are now alike unimportant.

It is curious to see how much of one's life is occupied with money concerns. Mammon dictates a large portion of every man's correspondence. Something is to be bought, or sold, or received, or paid, or lent, or borrowed. The great family of duns are attendant on all doors. They are of various humours, the gentle, the earnest, the importunate, the peremptory, the pert, the impertinent, the insolent and insulting. It is a vile brood in their mildest moods. Nothing can differ more than the man's tone who invites you to buy his goods and wares, his farm or merchandise, and when he asks or demands payment for the debt he has persuaded you to incur.

In one case he is oil, in the other vinegar. In one, he presents an illustration of the *suaviter in modo*, in the other of the *fortiter in re*. The trader who has received you at his counter, for six months, with persuasive smiles and obsequious bows, presents his bill at the end of the time with sour solemnity. He has a standing reason for being importunate; a large amount to raise, notes in bank to meet, his stock of goods to replenish, an old firm to close. Sometimes hints are dropt of an Attorney's interposition. Sometimes you are actually turned over to the gentleman of the bar. The gentleman of the bar adds to your correspondence by sending you a diplomatic note expressing a hope to enjoy the pleasure of your company some time before return day. For this you pay two dollars. It is the price of bar courtesy established by those who best know its value. The dun from whatever quarter is a nauseous dose even when taken in homoeopathic doses. When it comes, once in a way, from time to time only, its aspect is odious. But a mass of duns, the accumulated horrors of forty years exhibited in a series of letters is a spectacle to turn one to stone. Nothing could enable us to bear the sight of such a Medusa, to look on "a monster of so hideous mien" but the comfortable reflection that it is a shadow only; that the demons are exorcised; that time has placed a great gulf between them and us.

I have not been without my share of the correspondence that includes the dun in all its manifold shapes. They crop out from my papers like boulders of granite in a green field. But among the letters of an old friend and relative they exhibit their most hateful forms. It fills me even now with sorrow to go over the memorials of evils encountered in this way by one so kind and good. Here they are among his papers—the demands in various aspects for the payment of debts lightly or hopefully incurred. It is so easy to go in debt. It is made so easy by the cunning craftiness of the seller. The demon of credit is such a deceiver. He makes a year to come seem a century. But at its end, it is so short. Nothing has turned out as was hoped. The harvest has failed. The price of the great staple is low. Then comes the demand for money more and more pressing according to the humour of the creditor. There is no better test of a man's character than the manner in which he asks for his money. The roughest and more unsparing of my old friend's correspondents was one who became a millionaire and moved with his wealth to a Northern State. It would seem from his letters than the sound of the last trump could not stop though it might drown his demand for money or produce. "Pay me that thou owest," speaks loudly in every page. One may see from a single letter how and why it was he became rich. On the heel of the letters came the Attorney, the judgment, the execution, the sheriff's sale, the scattered household, the abandoned hearth stone, the broken heart, the destitute children and the World's cold charities. I find all these things in the papers of my un-

fortunate relative, a well-meaning man, easy in temper careless in disposition, ignorant of business even to the overpaying of his creditor's Attorney. He had a large family and very moderate means. What days and nights of sorrow the papers tell of. How plainly they show the early hope changed into despondency, the despondency deepening into despair, and all this so distinctly revealed, is told without one word from himself but is gathered indirectly from the words only of his correspondents. We see the effects in the causes. And this and a thousand other similar domestic tragedies are the necessary consequences of the credit system which all States protect and foster. Why they do so is easily understood. The credit system is the system of the powerful. Laws are made by the strong. They have given to the creditor in many Countries the most cruel controul over the liberty and life of the debtor; to chain him, to imprison him, to sell him. The debtor has been treated as a criminal, whereas he is for the most part an unfortunate only. He is a culpable defrauder in the law's estimation when he is really the party ensnared. The fault is on the other side. The credit system is the offspring not of solicitation among buyers but of competition among sellers. They give credit to effect sales. It is done for their own benefit not that of their customers. Remove the competition and credit ceases. Cash is required just as it was in Charleston during the blockade. When the scarcity of goods destroyed competition, credit sales of every kind were at an end. Cash was demanded for every thing. Yet the laws lean to the creditor's side always as if he were at all times the innocent and injured party, as though the credit system with all its consequences and evils were not his own work for his exclusive advantage.

But money although a prominent is not the only topic to be found in a life's correspondence. The most ancient paper in the collection which came under my examination speaks contemptuously enough of such considerations. It is a letter dated nearly a hundred years since, in February 1766, and written in "Charlestown" from Childermas Harvey to Thomas Wigg of Indian Land. Indian land was the name applied at that time to all the main land in the neighbourhood of Port Royal. It had been the territory of the great tribe of Yamassees which the war of 1716 drove into Florida. Mr. Harvey after a few remarks in the usual forms of letter writing, adverts to certain matrimonial schemes, the hopes and dreams of youth. He is enthusiastic in describing the charms of the beautiful Miss Barnwell. He is evidently, from some of his expressions, a very young man. He laments his inability to visit Port Royal as he had promised his friend to do but hopes to get there soon, if his friends permit. He then goes on to say in reference to a certain garment that Wigg, it seems, had borrowed on a visit to his friend—"You remark that you have worn my breeches out and desire me to get another pair on your account. I did not think, Tom, you would

have been so particular with me. Damn the breeches! they were not worth mentioning. Pray, Mr. Tom, let me see no more such formality from you as you may expect none from me." The difference is immense between this and the letters of the griping creditor who became a millionaire. In another letter two years after, Harvey informs his friend Tom that he is about to undergo a painful and dangerous surgical operation. He has directed that if the result should prove fatal, some memorial should be sent to his correspondent of his sincere friendship. There is no farther trace of the writer, and probably the operation ended as he apprehended. Two short letters comprise the whole memorial that has prevented his name from perishing from the earth.

My own correspondence embraces a variety of forms. It changes from time to time as my position was changed. I became a member of the State legislature and a letter informs me that a candidate for a certain office "has not the honour of a personal acquaintance with me but would be none the less grateful for my vote and influence." Or a personal friend claims my aid in support of some excellent fellow in whose election he takes a particular interest. This sort of solicitation which could not be escaped was what Hampton was accustomed to call "scalping". He was always ready to scalp or be scalped in behalf of a friend.

The scene is shifted and the tone of my correspondence alters accordingly. I am a master in Equity, *custos rotulorum*, and grand Almoner of a District or parish with a charity fund to distribute and controul. A popular leader writes in behalf of an amiable octogenarian, a pensioner on the fund, asking a small addition to the old man's allowance, or he recommends a widow and six small children, or a veteran who has done service in the war of 1812. And all this he does from pure benevolence with no view to any personal benefit. Another gentleman writes to obtain a loan from the fund. He has heard that a certain bond was about to be paid and the money to be reinvested. Can't he get a few hundreds or a thousand dollars? The crop is bad or some casualty has befallen his affairs. He will give the most ample security and be forever obliged.

I am Collector of the Port of Charleston. There are subordinate offices at my disposal. I receive a hundred applications backed with certificates bearing numerous signatures stating the qualifications of the applicants. They are among the most exemplary and excellent of men. But there is no vacancy, the Collector has no power to make appointments without one, and no disposition to turn the incumbents out of office to put others in. He is thought to be very unreasonable, and the applicants request their letters to be put on file. It is done accordingly. At last an officer dies. Before he is buried there is a frantic rush for the vacancy. The filing has been regarded by each applicant as a solemn promise that he should be appointed

before any of the rest. One of the hundred receives the place and the ninety nine consider the Collector as faithless to his pledges.

My letters, while in Congress, took a wider range. There is still the same zeal among my correspondents to serve the public but it is in higher departments. One desires a son to be educated at the public expence in the West Point Academy. If he has been there himself it always makes an additional reason why his son should go there too. Another would have his boy in the Navy for which he has every qualification that nature can give. Another wants an account passed at some department, or a patent granted, or a scheme promoted, or a law passed, or an act repealed, always for some personal advantage. Others of my constituents commune with me on the state of the nation, its threatened dangers, the violations of the constitution, the encroachments of the North, the violations of Southern rights, slavery and the tariff. One old and venerable citizen has a claim on the government for Revolutionary services performed by his father or Grandfather in the shape of large loans of money to the Old Confederation. There is no sufficient evidence of the debt, none, at least, that satisfied the Treasury department. But there is not a doubt in the mind of a claimant. It has been talked about in the family without ceasing for half a century. There is no paper evidence but an old neighbour who died ten years since knew all about the transaction. It is intimated that nothing was wanting but activity in the representative. My predecessors had been negligent. Of me better things are hoped and expected.

There was one part of my old correspondence over which I went with a pleasure unqualified except by the remembrance that many of the writers and the persons of whom they speak, the brave, the generous, the frank and friendly, are no longer among living men. The letter among these of earliest date was from George Butler, the eldest brother of Pickens Butler, late of the United States Senate. It was written in the summer of 1809, he being at home in the Mountains and I at Columbia spending the summer vacation in College. He tells of his excursions in various parts of the mountain region, and of the beauty of certain young ladies whom he had met in his travels, inquires about his books and talks of the studies of the coming term and the approaching end of his college labours. He replies to a letter received from me and remarks on my unreasonable complaints of wearisomeness and ennui in our deserted college halls. It seems I must have thought it scholarly and philosophical to be sentimental and lackadaisical on idleness, the vanity of human pursuits, and the *quantum est in rebus inane*. Butler was just the man to have no sympathy with any such nonsense. He was as solid and inaccessible to fanciful troubles as Flat Rock or Caesar's head. He could not understand why a man should sit down to complain about the ills of idleness when it was any moment in his power

to cure the disease by becoming busy and employed. He knew how easy it was to expel the demon of ennui or spleen. "Throw but a stone the giant dies." He was aware of the remedy, was always ready to use it, and expected others to do so too. In the War of 1812 he held a Captain's commission in the army of the United States, and the service could boast, I am sure, no braver or nobler spirit. He died very soon after the close of the war.

My next oldest letter is from my classmate and chum Thomas Julius Dupont. It was written in New York, where he had just arrived on his way to attend the Medical lectures of Philadelphia. The ship in which he sailed from Charleston reached New York harbour during the night and came to an anchor a little below the city. He rose early in the morning of the next day before the vessel had got under way, and on reaching the deck was amazed and delighted with the beauty of the surrounding landscape. On the North he saw Governor's Island, the broad city with its numerous spires, and the distant hills along the Hudson; on the South, the woods and white cottages of Staten Island; eastward, the homesteads and orchards of Long Island and opposite to them the low green shores of New Jersey. His temper was enthusiastic. He mounted the companion-way of the ship and burst out into a rhapsody of admiration and poetry. The scenery is beautiful in itself. He had come within a few days from the swamps and sombre pines, the sandy plains and broad marshes of the Carolina sea coast, and the scene was still more lovely to his eyes. When he had finished his exclamations, he found all the passengers and the whole crew, the Captain, sailors, Steward and Cabin boy, assembled around him and in a broad grin at a display of enthusiasm they had never seen or heard of before. I had other letters from him while at his studies, which he pursued with as much assiduity as the most prosaic of medical students. He discusses in them the principle of life as expounded by Rush, the great medical authority of Philadelphia; explains the Brunonian system, at that time fashionable with medical students, and is eloquent on the attractions of medical science in general and the accomplishments of its professors in Philadelphia especially. His roommate was William Waring, a graduate of Columbia the class before him. He speaks with high praise of Waring's zeal and progress and predicts for his fellow student eminent success in their common profession. The prediction was fulfilled. Waring became a distinguished and successful physician in Savannah. He was remarkable for his great ability in eating as well as in medicine; he had the thinnest figure and the greatest appetite of his times. If he had an equal in the last talent, it was Dr. Brazier of Columbia, of whom it was said that he could eat his length in fish at a meal. But the Columbia Doctor was a man of portly proportions and capacious stomach; Waring was thin as a lath and appar-

ently with no stomach at all. My friend Dupont had every virtue and attainment to ensure to him also great professional success. But he was never strong. His health failed rapidly and he died early in his career of a long-standing chronic complaint. He left one child, a daughter, the wife of Mr. Pelot of Charleston.

These two correspondences ceased in a short time. The third is of much longer duration. It embraces a period of fifty years.¹ The first letters of the series were written from the Euhaw or from Coosawhatchie, the capital of Beaufort District, containing the Court house, the jail, a dozen lawyer's offices, and half a dozen dwelling houses. Other letters came from Erin or Rockspring, summer retreats in the neighbourhood of the village. A summer retreat was a necessary of life with the people of Coosawhatchie. To live in the village two summers was an impossibility for all white men with one exception, just enough to prove the rule. The exception was Mr. Besselleu who kept a shop and furnished gentlemen of the bar with board and lodging. He was able to dwell with bilious fever and country fever, as Indian conjurers handle poisonous serpents without harm. His mother must have, annointed him when an infant with some medical charm. He was a wizard, so far, and yet he seemed in all besides a plain and simple-hearted man. To all but him a summer in Coosawhatchie was death. It was unnecessary to try a felon guilty of a capital offence. All that was required was to put him in jail during May to wait the November court. The State paid for a coffin and saved the expenses of a trial and execution. The lawyers at last became restive under the loss of fees. They importuned the State to remove the jail and Court house to a healthier spot. It was done and the criminal now escapes the law no longer by the aid of malaria, but by the help of the lawyer alone. With the removal of the Court, Coosawhatchie ceased to exist. The wonder now is how it ever existed at all. But in the time of my youthful correspondence, it was in its palmy state. In the winter it had forty inhabitants; in the summer one. The rest betook themselves to the piney woods where Erin and Rockspring were among the pleasantest places. In our letters Rockspring rose to the dignity of *Rupestem*.

My correspondent was a native of Abbeville and a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Waddell whose school at Willington was as famous in Carolina, to compare small things with great, as Eton or Westminster in England. To Waddell's all ingenuous youth from every part of the State flocked to be educated. My friend went with the rest to be initiated in classical lore.

¹ This correspondent was James Louis Petigru. Probably while Grayson was writing this autobiography in Newberry, Petigru died in Charleston, March 9, 1863. The fragmentary condition of this chapter would indicate that Grayson turned from it to the composition of his memoir of Petigru. Much of what follows was reworked into this book, before its author's death on October 4, in the same year.

The learned Doctor appreciated his scholar's abilities and desired to make the disciple his coadjutor and successor. But ambition and the love of learning carried the Student to Columbia. There he supported himself by teaching, and in due time was graduated in the College with the highest honours of his class. From Columbia he removed his scene of action to St. Luke's parish, by the advice of Judge Huger and other friends. It was then that our long letter correspondence began. He studied law for the future, kept a school for the present and, while he pursued his double labours, lived in the family of the Revd. Mr. Sweet. . . .

. . . [With the] "garrulity of a woman, the ideas and language of a man."² He laments his lost zeal for study and is almost inclined, he says, to wish that he was "fairly within the vulgar pale, lording it over a farm, talking of venison, drum-fish, cotton-seed and politics. This is the state in which a man quietly vegetates, and like other vegetables, is governed by steady principles and led to dissolution by regular gradation, without the annoyance of passion or eccentricity of mind." He evidently had come to the conclusion that our low-country planters have a leaning to the school of Epicurus, to the philosopher's mode of living at least, if not to his studies.

One of the longest and most interesting of these early letters was written on a visit to Charleston during the War of 1812. "I was amazed," the writer says, "at the sight of our Friend James T. Dent who is here expecting an appointment from Washington. You may remember his steady attachment to the maxim of Creech's Horace,

'Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy and to keep them so.'

He has been wandering about carelessly, improving his knowledge to the detriment of his purse. But while one's capital is not yet gone and his hopes are young there is nothing to prevent pleasure. Nobody has met me with more cordiality than Mrs. Calder at the Planter's hotel. The good lady took hold of my hands, called me her son, and what was extraordinary, remembering I had left her house on a former visit at the time of her son's death, she burst into tears and declared she could never be restored to her tranquillity again. She looked indeed very much reduced. Nevertheless the hostess at length predominated and she joined with much glee in some of Frank Hampton's³ broadest jokes. Frank is another of the old fraternity

² This disconnected quotation comes from Petigru's description of Elizabeth Savage Heyward, widow of Thomas Heyward, the Signer, whose sometimes "salty" conversation at least once amazed the young man from the upper country. See J. P. Carson, *Life, Letters and Speeches of James Louis Petigru* (Washington, 1920), p. 40.

³ Son, brother, uncle respectively to the three historic Wade Hamptons of South Carolina, and a man of astonishing physical prowess on his own account.

that I find here. There is to be said of Frank that I see no difference in him now, in his prosperity, a gay and gallant officer. He is the same only greatly improved. I met Bull⁴ too and was positively astonished. I am as much pleased at his good fortune as I was surprised at his sudden appearance. He is considered the Governor's private secretary though it has not been formally announced. It is a snug post and opens the world to him in a very advantageous manner. There was no pique or misunderstanding between him and General Allston.⁵ The boy grew restive, and as the method agreed on between the parties precluded coercion, Bull refused to receive the salary any longer, and left the place contrary to the General's wishes." Bull had gone from College to be a private tutor in Allston's family, and the boy alluded to, an only child, was the grandson of Aaron Burr. "I am about to be admitted to the Bar," my correspondent goes on to say, "with my old classmate (at Waddell's) Trezevant who will make, or I am deceived, a very good Attorney. I am in comfortable quarters with Bob Taylor at Mrs. Bee's who has more of the milk of human kindness than I used to think possible for any housewife. I cannot make a like return to the heroic-comic story of your letter, but I can tell you of a damned rascally thing of recent occurrence. A privateer, the *Revenge*, Capt. Butler, put into this port two weeks ago. The common sailors had divided more than a thousand dollars apiece. And this overflow came by robbing a Spanish vessel. They robbed her crew and passengers not only of all their money but of every rag of clothing except what was on their backs. The pirates strutted through Charleston proclaiming this deed, displaying their gold watches and fine clothes, and not a soul took any notice of it, till at length the crew got to fighting among themselves and one went and informed. Even then the marshal arrested none but the Captain, and, as it said, has retained no evidence against him. Thus to the dishonour of our name, these pirates will in all probability go off with impunity." In another part of his letter, the writer speaks of having seen General Tait at the Planter's hotel where the General lived, and remarks that he "never met him without being struck by his misfortunes and by the calmness with which he bore them". Tait was a man very much beyond the common order. He had served through the American Revolution in Robert's regiment of artillery, with the commission, I think, of captain. At the close of the war, or when popular excitement grew strong in France, he was led by an adventurous spirit to offer his sword to the new Republic. But the French were more ready to lend swords than to borrow them, and had plenty of aspiring spirits among themselves without taking them from abroad. His fortunes were not

⁴ William H. Bull. Carson, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

⁵ Joseph Alston of All Saints, Waccamaw, governor during the war of 1812.

prosperous. He was in service, however, and was one of the officers in command of the expedition under General Humbert that landed on the coast of England. . . .⁶

. . . they hope to be transfered from the Solicitor's place⁷ to the judge's bench. Our friend becomes immersed in politics. In the city a violent feud raged between parties headed by Geddes and Hamilton. The controversy threatened the peace of the city. Once or twice the belligerents exchanged brickbats and hard words. After a time the great nullification dispute began, and the Attorney General is constrained by the requirements of party to resign and be made a candidate for the Senate. "We are about," he says, "beginning another canvass which will be even more exasperated than the election of Intendant. I am in for it according to my usual luck. They have impressed me for a Senator—nothing less than impressment. I resisted stoutly and bawled lustily for help, but none would help me, so nothing was to be done but to take my place in the team." "If I am elected," he adds, "I shall see much of you in Columbia for I suppose your election is certain, since Beaufort, it is said, is willing to go the whole length of Governor Miller's course—Ballot box, jury box, cartouch box. I wish Elliott were here where his soundness would be more appreciated than it is among your insurging people. Strange too that Beaufort, the most exposed place in the State, should be most eager to rush into danger. But many ingenious gentlemen of my acquaintance are seriously of opinion that the same Yankees whom we now accuse as shameless robbers, would desist from hurting us as soon as the Union is dissolved; that we should only have to do like an indignant gentleman who turns his back on a man he dislikes and lives beside him for the rest of his life without speaking and without fighting." This was in 1830. Many ingenious gentlemen were of the same opinion in 1860, and the present desolation of our South Eastern coast is a striking commentary on the sagacity of my correspondent's remark and the thoughtless improvidence that produced it. I am afraid the present condition of Port Royal and Edisto made no part of the consequences expected from Secession by our present rulers, and has been as surprising as ruinous to the sufferers.

⁶ In 1797 he helped lead some fifteen hundred armed convicts, dumped by the French on the English coast. Shortly rounded up, these galley-slaves, when refused for exchange by the French, were re-dumped on their native shores. Carson, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

⁷ This break may be bridged somewhat by a short *resumé* of Petigru's career. In 1816 he was elected solicitor for the Southeastern Circuit of South Carolina, and seems to have held that office even after he removed to Charleston at the end of 1819. In 1822 he was elected Attorney General. He resigned this office in 1830 to run for the state senate as a Unionist. Very narrowly defeated, he was later in the year sent to the Legislature from St. Philips and St. Michaels.

The controversy of nullification divided many friends. It produced no interruption in our intercourse. "You and I," he says, "will never dispute much on politics and not at all on anything else. There is less difference between us than between some who are on the same side. Nevertheless we differ more than I ever supposed we would about anything. I am devilishly puzzled to know whether my friends are mad or I beside myself. Let us hope we shall make some discovery before long which will throw some light on the subject and give the people the satisfaction of knowing when they are in their right minds. When poor Judge W— used to fancy himself a teapot, people thought he was hypochondriac. But there are in the present day very good heads filled with notions that seem to me not less strange. That we are treated like slaves, that we are slaves in fact, that we are worse than slaves and made to go on all fours, are stories that seem to me very odd and make me doubt whether I am not under some mental eclipse since I cant see what is so plain to others. But I am not surprised that the people have been persuaded that they are ill treated by the government. Old Hooker says "If any man will go about to persuade the people that they are badly governed he will not fail to have plenty of followers." And I am inclined to think that the better the polity under which men live, the easier it is to persuade them they are cruelly oppressed.

"You say," he remarks in another letter, "that in Beaufort you are all trying to become every day more religious and more States rights. The connection between the two pursuits is not so obvious at first sight as it becomes on a closer inspection; for as it is the business of Religion to wean us from the World, the object may be well promoted by making the world less fit to live in. And, though I do not myself subscribe to the plan, I am fain to confess many excellent men have thought that the making of a hell upon earth is a good way of being sure of a place in Heaven. But I am tired of harassing myself with public affairs, and wish I could attend more closely to my own and had more of the taste for gain, the *sacra fames auri*. But I am afraid the bump of acquisitiveness is omitted with me unaccountably and that I might as well try for music or dancing, or for State rights and faith in Jefferson which seem admirably calculated to save one in this world whatever it may do in the next."

The last letter in this portion of my correspondence begins with a declaration that the writer is about to give me the most convincing proof of uninterrupted friendship by asking an important favour—not one within the ordinary rules of kindness or he would not begin in a manner so solemn. "But," he goes on to say, "as it is really a very serious affair, I owe it to the sincerity of my feelings to open the matter in such a way as to enable you at a glance to see the extent of the sacrifice I am requiring you to make. And now to the point." The point was that an old lady under his especial

care desired to get from Charleston to her residence in the Country. She had a reputation for not making herself agreeable to her friends. He could devise no way to accomplish the end he wished but to consign her to my care by steamer, to be delivered at Beaufort, where I could receive and take her in my carriage whither she desired to go. The plan was carried into execution. I received the ancient lady on the wharf, took her to her plantation, was pleasantly entertained, found her intelligent and agreeable, read in the evening by her request from the book of Psalms a few of her favourites, and went on to Coosawhatchie the next morning without being *particeps criminis* in a single case of murdered reputation.

My correspondent was not only the architect of his own fortunes but of all those among his friends who came within reach of his influence and care. His sisters were carefully educated and advantageously settled in life. His brothers were assisted on the road to fortune in various ways. His time, money, legal ability and acquirements were always at the service of his friends without reserve. One of his brothers^s he placed in the navy during the War of 1812. The young midshipman made his first voyage in going from Beaufort to Charleston. I was a fellow passenger and never beheld a case of more desperate seasickness than that suffered by the embryo naval Captain. He lay on deck utterly heedless of all that was passing. His hat fell one way. He kicked off his shoes in another direction. If he had been picked up and thrown overboard he could hardly have roused himself from the deadly apathy. He made a brave and efficient officer and gradually climbed up to the post of commander. After forty years service, he fell into the hands of the Relief Board, that singularly anomalous body invented by "poor Pierce" to kill off certain officers of the navy that room might be made for others. My old friend the midshipman of 1812 was one of the victims condemned without a hearing. It was a vile injustice at variance with every maxim of the government and every principle of law or right. I took occasion to say so in one of the public journals, and my communication drew a letter of thanks from my correspondent such as a deep interest in his brother's affairs would prompt and my good intention only could deserve. He declares that if he succeeded in getting a Court Martial, which he meant to demand, the people would wonder that the Board could have committed a mistake so utterly discreditable not only to their integrity but to their understanding. The letter is characteristic of the writer in many ways, and the whole proceeding of the board about which he speaks was in keeping with the government that devised it.

For the last twenty years my correspondent and I have been near each other, in the same city, and our letters have been few. The last I have re-

^s Thomas Petigru.

ceived was written in Abbeville, at his farm during the hot July of 1860. "I have a liking," he says, "for trees. I call them after my friends. Such a one is from A. Huger, another from Allston and another from Grayson, till my avenue comes to fill the place of a portrait gallery. I have just met with a great misfortune. Three overcup oaks, the pride of my eyes, have been mutilated by a vile African to add a contemptible patch of ground to his field '*Aliquid monstrosum semper Africa profert*'. Brooding over this misfortune, I found some consolation in recollecting a promise you made me of a cork oak. I now send all the way to Charleston for that and a few similar objects." "It is awfully hot," he adds, "and dry. '*Oh fortunate nemium Agricolae*' is a poetical licence where they gasp for rain as the planters are now doing. I find little to talk about. Some folks incline to politics. But I am tired of a 'tame cheater' and fail to even get angry with dull fellows who want a revolution for variety."

This last letter, written as it was from the home of his birth, makes a fitting finish to what may serve as a general sketch of a life—of its youthful aspirations after knowledge, its loves and friendships, its schemes of worldly advancement, its disappointments and disgusts, its resignation to the unavoidable, and its return to the scenes of boyhood and youth, our natural and appropriate place of refuge from the pursuit of the world's care and vexations.

"And as the hare whom hounds and horns pursue
Pants to the goal from which at first she flew
We all have hope our long vexations past
Back to return and die at home at last."

What a charm of tenderness there is in this and some others of Goldsmith's comparisons; in that, for example which refers to the Country Pastor's active sympathies, with the fortunes of his flock and the serene piety that predominates over every worldly feeling.

"To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given
But all his serious thoughts had rest in Heaven
Like some tall cliff that rears its awful form
Swell from the vale and midway leaves the storm
Though round his breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

How very beautiful that again in which the poet describes the pastor's solitudes and efforts to win his flock to virtue and devotion—

"And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To lure its new-fledged offspring to the skies
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

I believe the figure is original. It may be thought to have some relationship with the Saviour's pathetic address to Jerusalem "How often would I have gathered thee together as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings and ye would not." If so, the passage was never so happily imitated or applied. The portrait acquires an additional charm from the fact that the subject was the poet's brother who married for love and began life on a curacy worth forty pounds a year.

I have passed the ordinary limit of human life, the three score years and ten allotted to humanity. I have witnessed the demise of the Great American Republic. I may with special reason add one more voice to the millions that have already proclaimed the vanity of human expectations. We read carelessly in youth the assurance of the wise that all is vanity, but we attach no definite meaning to the declaration connected with ourselves. All may be vanity of vanities with those who have gone before us. Solomon in all his glory, his wealth, power and wisdom, may have found life's promises deceptive, but it shall not be so with us. Our pet schemes and youthful expectations will not delude us. They, at least, shall prosper. No cold realities can ever disperse our illusions. And so by this cunning device of our nature, we all in turn rush after our several visions that turn deserts of sand into lakes of living water, and the world's machinery goes steadfastly on without a pause. But we come to see the reality at last like all who have gone before us. When seen it is so little attractive, that, sanguine as we may have been at the beginning, no one is willing to repeat the past—to live over the scenes of disappointed hopes, evil thoughts and deeds, indulged appetites and unrestrained passions. We would republish the volume with amendments, but never with the errata and defects of the first edition. We prefer to leave the scene to those who follow as hopefully at the beginning and as despairingly or resignedly at the end.

With no reference to a future State, but as a calculation of chances for this world's happiness merely, it is better, as far as my experience goes, to keep innocence and take heed to the thing that is right. Piety and virtue are not exempt from life's calamities. The purest and saintliest of men repeat the declaration "vanity of vanities" as well as the worst. But it is not uttered in the tone or temper that belongs to the complainer who has made sacrifices of truth and virtue on the altars of his false deities, and finds the gifts of his gods to be worthless. The good man has one hope that does not deceive and that bears him company to the grave, that cheers him in sorrow and gives him courage in adversity.

"What nothing earthly gives or can destroy
The Soul's calm sunshine and heartfelt joy,"

is indeed virtue's prize. It is not a poetical rhapsody but sober truth taught by experience. Whether by the poet's "virtue" we are to understand the

Christian's faith and practice or that more vague and imperfect belief that guides the philosopher and purifies his life, it is equally true that virtue even in this world is happier than vice; that honesty is really the best policy; that to do good and ensue it, is the part of worldly wisdom as surely as it is of those nobler aspirations that look beyond this life to another. I bear this testimony of a life's observation in behalf of piety and virtue.

The End

THE BURNING OF LEGAREVILLE

In the July 1949 issue of this *Magazine* was a picture of Legareville and a note on its destruction. The following letter* fixes the exact date and gives the details:

John's Island, August 21, 1864.

Last night at 9 o'clock I burnt Legareville. The buildings were at almost the same instant set on fire and were in a few minutes a sheet of flames. The battery on Horse Island fired a farewell shot into the picket house before we had left. After a considerable time the battery and gun-boat renewed their fire, throwing their shell into the village and up the peninsula upon which Legareville [269] stood to Bryan's place, a distance of 3 miles. Some 15 or 20 shots were fired, from which we sustained no injury. When the determination to destroy the village was announced the Stono Scouts, owners of the property on the place, volunteered to aid the detachment from Captain Clark's company ordered for the purpose, 16 such members applying the torches to their own dwellings. To-day, after sixteen months' duty on this outpost, I turn over the command to Captain Parker, and report to my regiment with regret that my last official act on the island should have been, under an imperative sense of duty, to recommend the destruction of the property of our own people (most of them my relatives and friends), and assisting with my own hands in applying the torch to their dwellings. I am only reconciled by reflection that the property had served useful ends to the enemy, who were removing it for their accommodation to the islands in their possession, and it would have been in any event lost to the owners. Five schooners, 2 brigs, and 1 gun-boat in the Stono and Folly Rivers; 1 gun-boat in the North Edisto River.

[To:]

JOHN JENKINS.

Capt. H. W. Feilden

Major, Commanding.

Assistant Adjutant-General

* *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series I, vol. XXXV (Part I), 268, 269.

NOTES AND REVIEWS*

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

Guide to the Study and Reading of South Carolina History: Topical Lists. By J. H. Easterby. *South Carolina Bibliographies*, No. 1. (Columbia: The Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1949. Pp. vi, 56. 50 cents.)

Since assuming his duties as secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Mr. Easterby has inaugurated a series of publications that will prove of inestimable value to the student and teacher of South Carolina history. In his preface the author explains that the present volume is the first part of a provisional guide; the second will consist of "A General Classified Bibliography," in which each title will be fully described. Specialized lists will follow, and then Mr. Easterby hopes to reissue the whole in a definitive form, similar to Channing, Hart, and Turner's valuable guide to American history.

"Topical Lists" will be welcomed as a veritable boon by all who have attempted to do research in the hitherto uncharted maze of South Carolina historical literature. Designed to serve as a syllabus for a course of study or reading in the field, the volume passes on to the public the rich knowledge gained by Mr. Easterby during his many years of experience in teaching South Carolina history at the College of Charleston. A well-known writer in the field, and former editor of the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Mr. Easterby has delved extensively in the materials of South Carolina history and has enthusiastically championed their preservation.

The present lithoprint volume consists of thirty clearly organized units of study, covering the political, economic, and social history of the state from its earliest settlements to the present day. Each topic is briefly outlined and is followed by an exhaustive alphabetical list of secondary and primary publications on the subject. Where the topic is complex, it is broken down into component parts. For instance, "Antebellum Society, 1790-1860" is treated under the headings: "Economic Development," "Social Topics," "Education," "Arts, Crafts and Sciences," "Churches," "Biographies," "Sources." By citing exact page and chapter references the author renders the syllabus doubly useful. He has also added "Teaching Aids" which will prove helpful to the elementary teacher.

Besides books, Mr. Easterby has included in his bibliography lists of pertinent pamphlets and bulletins—such as publications of the South

* This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to the Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston 5, S. C.

Carolina Historical Commission, the South Carolina State Planning Board, various federal and state departments and agencies, and bulletins issued by South Carolina University and other educational institutions. In his painstaking labor he has even combed the leading historical journals and other periodicals for studies of significance on South Carolina history. The reader is filled with gratitude to find arranged for him under convenient topical headings references to articles in such well-known periodicals as the *South Atlantic Quarterly* and the *Nation*; in such historical journals as the *American Historical Review*, the *Journal of Southern History*, the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*; and in publications of the South Carolina historical societies and those of other states. The research worker is especially appreciative of references to the source materials available in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* and other historical periodicals, as well as to the interesting articles in such specialized journals as the *Journal of Negro History*, the *Annals of Medical History*, and periodicals of several religious denominations.

The volume reflects Mr. Easterby's sound scholarship throughout and augurs well for an efficient and serviceable administration of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. "Topical Lists" will be an interesting guide to the general reader as well as the specialized student in the history of the state. It should open many new avenues of research and invite the writing of monographs on unexploited fields. The reviewer was particularly struck with the dearth of publications listed on the recent political history of the state.

Limitations of the volume are only those inherent in the nature of the task. As the author suggests in his preface, the lists are purposely exhaustive rather than selective. Descriptive and critical comment on the titles has been reserved for the second volume. Then the student will receive even greater profit from Mr. Easterby's wise and careful guidance.

Though the bibliography is astonishingly comprehensive, a reader versed in South Carolina history may occasionally miss a familiar title. Students of the Civil War period would be interested in the first-hand accounts of Sherman's burning of Columbia contained in William Gilmore Simms' little volume, or in that of James G. Gibbes. They would also find significant William Henry Trescot's narrative of the negotiations between South Carolina and President Buchanan in December, 1860. But for every title missed, even the specialized scholar will find dozens of new ones revealed.

Lillian Kibler

The Hours and the Ages: A Sequence of Americans. By Edward Nicholas (New York: William Sloane Associates, 1949. Pp. 304. Note on Authorities. Index. \$3.50).

In this modest volume the author compresses more than two centuries of American history as revealed in the lives of a sequence of Americans who influenced it. The theme of the book appears in a quotation from Emerson: "There is a relation between the hours of our life and the centuries of time. . . . Every revolution was first a thought in one man's mind. . . . Every reform was once a private opinion. . . ." The opening sentence of the first chapter, furthers the idea: "The lives of men, like notes of music, speak meanings in concert which are not in them separately."

In developing his theme, Mr. Nicholas has chosen three South Carolinians among his agents of destiny: Elizabeth Lucas Pinckney, who with her sons, exemplified the planter society of the South; Andrew Jackson, personification of democratic man in a state of nature; and John Charles Fremont, type-specimen of the rash and visionary imperialist.

As seen by Mr. Nicholas, these people are alive and human, vitalized by his use of primary sources. Explaining that a clutter of footnotes "would be a needless display of academic muscle," he blithely omits them, and thus relieves his pages of all distractions from the well-told tales that sustain his thesis.

Some of Mr. Nicholas's conclusions in the chapter on "The Democrats" are controversial; and his assumption, unsupported by evidence, that the ante-bellum society of the South had become an almost rigid caste system with a closed aristocracy, is far from true. Nevertheless, those who read history for pleasure will find themselves well repaid for time spent on this readable and worthwhile book.

Anne King Gregorie

The Campus of the First State University. By Archibald Henderson. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1949. Pp. xvi, 412. Illustrations, maps and plans, index. \$5.00.)

Giving the word "campus" an unusually broad connotation, Archibald Henderson's volume not only traces the one hundred and fifty year growth of the University of North Carolina's entire physical plant but treats also of "innumerable other aspects of the University's life," to produce "something richer than a mere catalog of properties and services." Indicative of the scope of this book are details on such varied topics as the food served in the early Commons and student complaints about it, literary societies, the introduction of courses in scientific agriculture, the Preparatory Department of the early years, the first astronomical observatory erected at any state university in North America, the State's long inadequate appropriations and the recent lavish Federal subsidies, athletics (particularly well treated for the earlier period), dormitory living conditions, village

hotels and inns, the visits of Presidents Polk and Buchanan and the contributions of nationally important architects.

While disproving such romantic traditions as that concerning the fortuitous selection of the site, the "Davie Poplar" legend, and the prevalence of duelling in ante-bellum Chapel Hill, Dr. Henderson enlivens his record with a wealth of detail of human interest. In noting the stabling of Federal calvary mounts in the library, he recalls General Sherman's remark that they thus became the best educated horses in the Union army. He observes that an institution now sometimes attacked for its Communist tendencies, in early times was charged with being a hotbed of Federalism and, still later, of both secessionism and Unionism. The description of the talents and activities of the versatile Dr. Elisha Mitchell, at one time Superintendent of Buildings and Lands, tempts comparison with Henderson himself. The references to Robert Mills, James Johnston Pettigrew and William C. Coker will be of particular interest to South Carolina readers.

An unusually absorbing account of the growth of a university campus, this well documented work represents a valuable contribution to the history of higher education in both the South and the nation.

Granville T. Prior

A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia. Edited by E. Merton Coulter and Albert By Saye. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1949. Pp. xiv, 103. \$4.00.)

This includes the names of 1675 settlers sent out by Oglethorpe's philanthropic means, and of 1304 others betaking themselves to the new colony between the years 1733 and 1741. Lord Egmont, first president of the Trustees of the venture, who apparently composed the manuscript, kept an interesting record of the fates and the behaviors of many of these people. Some of his comments will confirm the opinion of Bacon on the type of colonists usually present in the founding of colonies.

The editors have made several interesting analyses of the races, occupations, and behavior of the people concerned. Since a large number of them sooner or later moved into South Carolina, and the rest of them became most intimate and valuable neighbors, this basic contribution to their history is a part of ours.

S. G. S.

"The Constitution of 1776," edited by J. H. Easterby (Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1949; pp. 6; 10 cents), is the first in a series of *Basic Documents of South Carolina History* which will be issued separately in a uniform and inexpensive format. When completed, a title

page and a table of contents for the series will be made available for the convenience of those who may wish to bind together the entire set of documents in one book.

Presidents North Carolina Gave the Nation, issued by the Commission for a Memorial to the Three North Carolina Presidents (Raleigh: 1949, pp. 61; illustrations), is a collection of addresses and papers connected with the unveiling of a monument in front of the capitol. South Carolinians will be surprised to find Andrew Jackson, who claimed South Carolina as his native state, included on the monument as the central figure on horseback, with James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson seated below.

An interesting and comprehensive addition to the bibliography of a great industry, is *Oil! Titan of the Southwest*, by Carl Coke Rister, with a foreword by E. De Golyer (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949; pp. xxiii, 468; glossary, bibliography, illustrations, and index).

THE SOCIETY

Precedent of long standing was broken on January 14, 1950, when the Society combined pleasure with duty at its ninety-fifth annual meeting, and held a business session, a luncheon session, and an afternoon "open house" reception. In the absence of Dr. William Way, the president, the business session in the ballroom of the Fort Sumter Hotel was presided over by Col. Nathaniel B. Barnwell, first vice-president. Twice as many members attended as were hoped for, and seventy-five new names were added to the roll. Mr. J. E. McGee of the Finance Committee reported the finances of the Society in healthy condition, but he urged the need for more legacies toward endowment. On motion of Mr. B. Allston Moore, article VII of the constitution was amended so that the president shall be eligible to re-election to succeed himself only twice. He may occupy the office for three terms of one year each, and, having served for three successive terms, he shall not be eligible for re-election until two years thereafter.

All incumbent officers were re-elected for another year, and the following committees were appointed:

Membership, Susan L. Allston, Anne A. Porcher, Mrs. Edward McIver, Mrs. Waveland S. FitzSimons.

Constitution, Right Reverend A. S. Thomas, Louisa B. Poppenheim, B. A. Moore, J. B. Heyward, Berkeley Grimball.

Building, R. B. Simons, Samuel Lapham, J. P. DeVeaux, J. N. Frierson, Mrs. T. R. Waring, Jr.

Collections, Helen G. McCormack, Mrs. Henry Jervey, J. E. Gibbes, Rev. H. D. Bull, Charles L. Anger.

Finance, W. L. Glover, J. E. McGee, N. B. Barnwell, W. M. Means, Jack Crawcheck.

After the business session, about 150 members and their guests assembled in the terrace dining room of the hotel. Mr. E. Milby Burton spoke in recognition of the leadership of Miss Susan Frost in beginning the movement for reclaiming the old buildings of Charleston. Col. Barnwell called on out-of-town members and guests to rise and introduce themselves; and later, he paid high tribute to the lifework of Alexander S. Salley in the field of South Carolina history. Mr. Samuel G. Stoney then introduced the speaker of the day, Dr. J. Mauldin Lesesne, of Erskine College, who made a thoughtful and interesting address on the timely subject, "Preserving our Past for our Future."

At the conclusion of the address, the Society adjourned to the old Fireproof Building for a brief program and reception. Dr. Granville Prior, after an historical sketch and appraisal, discussed the Society's present and future needs. Miss Helen McCormack described the collections, the curious places in which historical materials are sometimes found, and the labor necessary to making them available for use. Dr. Gregorie sketched the policies of the *Magazine* and its output of fifty years; and made a plea for contributions from the upper part of the state. Mr. Samuel G. Stoney appraised the historical and architectural significance of the Fireproof Building, and then conducted the members on a tour of the two upper floors, which give the Society an immediate opportunity for expansion and service.

The day's proceedings closed with an enjoyable social hour in the assembly room, which the Reception Committee had decorated beautifully with flowers and evergreens.

In the absence of formal registration, no roster of those present is available, but among the out-of-town guests were:

Mrs. Mamie E. Tillman, president, and Miss Hortense Woodson, secretary, of the Edgefield Historical Society; W. Marshall Bridges, of the Florence Historical Society; Miss Mabel Runnette, Mrs. R. L. Fripp, and Mrs. Percival Theus, of the Beaufort Historical Society; Wimberly DeRenne of the library of the University of Georgia; Rev. H. D. Bull of the Dalcho Historical Society, Mrs. Bull, and James L. Parker, all of Georgetown; Dr. and Mrs. Austin L. Venable, of Winthrop College; Dean Arney R. Childs, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Meriwether, of the University of South Carolina; F. M. Hutson, and Dr. J. H. Easterby of the State Historical Commission, and Mrs. Easterby; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Moses, of Sumter; Mrs. Charles A. Manship, Jr., and guests of Hartsville; Paul Quattlebaum, his daughter Laura Janette, and Miss Mary Parham, librarian of Horry County Memorial Library, all of Conway; Mrs. Louise D.

Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Duke, Bryan H. Lumpkin, all of Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams, of Chester; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stuckey, of Bishopville; Charles Richard Banks, of St. Matthews.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

A notice of "A History of Missions to Slaves" by H. A. C. Walker, appeared in *The Southern Baptist*, the contemporary South Carolina Baptist publication, September 30, 1856. The author was a Methodist of Charleston, and was advertising for material for his proposed work, which apparently was never published.

Anyone having information concerning Walker's manuscript, will please communicate with Creighton Oliver, Box 346, Norton Hall, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE

Members are notified that the reading room at the Fireproof Building is now closed on Mondays, but is open daily from 9:30 A.M. until 1:30 P.M., Tuesday through Saturday.

